# WESTERN LUMINARY.

Printed and Published Weekly, by Thomas T. Skillman.—Terms, $2 in advance—$2 50 at the end of the year.

Vol. VIII.—No. 26. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1831. Whole No. 389.

## CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Minutes *of the Convention of Delegates, appointed by various Presbyteries, in the Valley of the Mississippi, to meet in Cincinnati, on the 23d November, 1831, for the purpose of consulting on the subject of Domestic Missions, as connected with the Presbyterian Church, in said valley, in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly of* 1831, *which is as follows, viz:*

"That in view of existing evils, arising from the separate action of the Assembly's Board of Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society, in the West, it be recommended to the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Tennessee, and the Presbyteries in the West, connected with them, to correspond with one another, and devise a plan for carrying on missions in the West, and report the result of their correspondence to the next General Assembly; it being understood that brethren in the West shall be left to adopt their own plan, and any other Synods and Presbyteries, besides the above mentioned, in the Valley of the Mississippi, may be embraced in the correspondence, if they desire it."

*Cincinnati, November 23d,* 1831.

A considerable number of delegates having assembled in the 3d Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a sermon was delivered by the Rev. *James Gallaher*, Pastor of the Church, from Isaiah 54: 17. "*No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.*"

After the dismissal of the congregation, the members present were called to order.

On motion, it was resolved, that until the Convention be regularly organized, the Rev. James Blythe, D. D. act as chairman, and Rev. Messrs. *Samuel Steel* and *A. O. Patterson*, as clerks.

After prayer by the chairman, Messrs. T. D. Baird, and James Gallaher, Ministers, and Robert J. Breckinridge, Elder, were appointed a committee of elections, to receive commissions and report the names of delegates, as soon as practicable.

It was then resolved to have a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 *O'clock*, P. M.—The delegates having assembled, the committee of elections reported, and it appeared that the following delegates, of those elected, were present, viz:

From the Presbytery of Redstone.

| *Ministers.* | *Elders.* |
|---|---|
| A. O. Patterson. | None. |
| Ohio. | |
| T. D. Baird,<br>A. D. Campbell,<br>J. K. Cunningham. | Robert Highland. |
| Blairsville. | |
| Watson Hughes. | None. |
| Washington. | |
| John Stockton,<br>John McClusky. | Redick McKee,<br>James McFarren, |
| Hartford. | |
| Wm. McClean. | None. |
| Steubenville. | |
| Charles C. Beatty. | None. |
| Athens. | |
| Robert G. Wilson, D. D. | Joseph B. Miles. |
| Richland. | |
| Thomas Barr. | None. |
| Miami. | |
| D. V. McClean,<br>M. G. Wallace. | William Lowry. |
| Cincinnati. | |
| Jas. Gallaher,<br>John Thompson,<br>Asa Mahan. | Jas. Warren,<br>Robert Boal,<br>Samuel Newell. |
| Louisville. | |
| *Ministers.* | *Elders.* |
| Archibald Cameron. | Samuel Harbison. |
| West-Lexington. | |
| James Blythe, D. D.<br>Samuel Steel. | Robert J. Breckinridge. |
| Ebenezer. | |
| Dewey Whitney,<br>Wm. L. Breckinridge. | Thomas P. Smith,<br>William Hodge. |
| Transylvania. | |
| John D. Paxton. | None. |
| Madison, | |
| James H. Johnston. | Jeremiah Sullivan. |
| Salem. | |
| B. C. Cressy. | Elias Ayres. |
| Indianapolis. | |
| J. R. Moreland. | John Covert. |
| Cleavland. | |
| Daniel W. Lathrop. | None. |
| Detroit. | |
| Ira M. Weed. | None. |

The foregoing members having answered to their names, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers, and it was resolved that the moderator be chosen by nomination and calling the roll. The Rev. James Blythe, D. D. was then elected Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. *Samuel Steel* and *A. O. Patterson* Clerks.

*Resolved*, That the Convention be governed in its proceedings, by the rules appended to the form of government and discipline of our church, so far as they are applicable to the subject in hand.

*Resolved*, That we adopt, also, the following portion of the plan of procedure, recommended by the Presbytery of West-Lexington, in their circular letter to the Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, viz:

"That inasmuch as some Presbyteries, on account of their great distance from the place of meeting, or for some other reason, may not be able to send such delegates as would act in accordance with the views of their members generally, it is understood that any Presbytery may send forward but one delegate, if they think proper; and that said delegate shall be entitled to the same number of votes, in Convention, on every question, as would have belonged to his Presbytery, had their representation been full.

"And, furthermore, that if any Presbytery find it impracticable to be represented, even by one delegate, said Presbytery may forward to the Moderater of the Convention a statement of their views on the subject generally, and especially an answer to this question: *To what plan of conducting Missions in the Valley of the Mississippi would your Presbytery give the preference?* Such a statement, from any of the foregoing Presbyteries, authenticated by the signature of the Moderator or Clerk, shall be read in Convention, and entitled to the same weight in the settlement of any question, it may relate to, as if the Presbytery sending it had members voting its sentiments in the convention."

Messrs. Baird, Stockton, Paxton, Mahan, Campbell, Boal, and Breckinridge were appointed a committee to receive all written communications to the Convention, and report thereon as soon as possible.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

*Thursday morning*, 9 *o'clock.*

The convention met, and was constituted with prayer.

The committee appointed to receive all written communications to the Convention reported; and their report was received, amended, and approved, and is as follows, viz:

The committee to whom was referred the papers forwarded by the several Presbyteries, report: That in the examination of the papers placed before them, they found a considerable number belonging to Presbyteries which are represented on this floor, and concluded on passing the proceedings of such without examination.

With respect to Presbyteries not represented, that of Grand River recommends "a society formed for conducting missions, to be and continue independent of the Home Missionary Society, or the General Assembly's Board; but to co-operate with either, or both of them, whenever they may think best—have the centre of their operations at Cincinnati, or some more convenient place, and that this society be formed during the sitting of the Convention, by such members as approve of the plan, and that measures be taken to commence immediate operations."

The Synod of Tennessee are also in favor of some new organization, to be reported to their Presbyteries, at their next meeting, and to the next General Assembly. While the Presbytery of French Broad, belonging to that Synod, expresses a desire not to be interrupted by either. The same desire is expressed by the Presbytery of Missouri.

The Presbyteries of Lancaster, Alleghany, Erie, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Mississippi express their approbation of, and adherence to, the Assembly's Board of Missions.

Messrs. James Hoge, D. D. and James Eells, Ministers, and John Loughery, Elder, appeared in Convention, as delegates from the Presbytery of Columbus, and took their seats as members

*Resolved*, That all the documents forwarded by Presbyteries to this Convention, on the subject of Domestic Missions, be now read.

The Convention resolved to have a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 *O'clock*, P. M.—Convention met and proceeded to business. After the reading of the documents was progressed with as far as the Presbytery of Portage, it was agreed that in connection with the resolution of said Presbytery, a letter relating to the subject, and signed by two Ruling Elders of Presbytery, be also read. Said letter was addressed to Rev. Thomas Barr, and is as follows, viz:

*Springfield, Portage Co. O. September* 24*th*, 1831.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

Having learned that you are appointed to attend the proposed Convention, on the subject of Missions, to be held in the City of Cincinnati, on the 23d of November next, we take the liberty of communicating to you a brief statement of facts, and an expression of our views, in relation to that matter.

At the late meeting of this (viz: of Portage) Presbytery, a document was prepared to be sent to said Convention, recommending a central agency or independent society, to be formed at Cincinnati, for conducting Missions in the West. It is expected by those adopting this document that it will be equivalent to a full representation from this Presbytery; that is, that it will avail as a vote from two Ministers and two Elders.

We are the only Elders in this Presbytery, (at least we have learned of no others, and confidently believe there are none,) and consequently the only lay-members entitled to vote in said Convention; but our views are very different from those expressed in the resolutions of this Presbytery, and we do not wish to be considered as acquiescing in those resolutions. As neither of us could attend the Presbytery, we could not enter a regular protest, and therefore we take this method of expressing our dissent, authorizing and requesting you to present it to the Convention, so far as you may think occasion requires. The location and removal of Ministers and Pastors belongs to the *church as such*, agreeably to the "Constitution of the Presbyterian church," and we believe this accords with the word of God. If this be proper and needful in the case of regularly organized congregations, it is much more necessary in sending Missionaries to destitute regions.

As those who differ from us in sentiment, have already the privilege of conducting missions in their own way, we deem it unreasonable that we be deprived of aiding in this cause of God according to the dictates of our consciences.

Farther, as we apprehend that it is contemplated to form a Missionary organization or agency at Cincinnati, even though a majority of the Convention be opposed to it, and though the last General Assembly recommended that the result of the correspondence be reported to the next Assembly for its decision, we do here record our entire disapprobation of such a procedure. We consider that such a measure would be a direct violation of order, rendering the Convention of none effect, and calculated to create and increase division in the church of Christ, particularly in that branch of it over which we by office, and solemn covenant obligations, are appointed as watchmen.

JOSEPH EWART,
ROBERT BAIRD,
*Elders of the Pres. Congregation of Springfield.*

It was then moved that all notice of such letter be stricken from the minutes; which was lost.

A motion was made that this letter be transmitted by the Moderator of this Convention to the Moderator of the next General Assembly, and that he request, in the name of this Convention, that the subject involved therein, may receive the serious consideration of that body. It was then moved that the further consideration of the foregoing letter be postponed indefinitely, and after some discussion, the Convention adjourned to meet in the 1st Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 *O'clock*, P. M.—Convention met, and after prayer the unfinished business was resumed, and the motion for indefinite postponement was lost.

It was then resolved that the letter referred to, be laid on the table for the present.

The Convention then proceeded to read the Presbyterial documents; after which, it was resolved, that the Rev. R. G. Wilson, D. D., D. V. McClean, Archibald Cameron, A. O. Patterson, D. Whitney, J. R. Moreland, Robert Boal, S. Newel, and S. Harbison, be a committee to report, as soon as possible, a plan for conducting Missions in the West.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the 3d Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

*Friday morning*, 10 *o'clock.*

The Convention met and was constituted with prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read. It was then resolved that a portion of this morning be spent in devotional exercises. This resolution was complied with.

Messrs. T. P. Smith, J. D. Paxton, A. D. Campbell, and R. J. Breckinridge, were appointed a committee to prepare a minute, shewing the Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, that have sent delegates to this Convention; those that have forwarded a written or printed expression of their views, but have not sent delegates, and those that have sent neither.

A motion was made that the Convention now resume the consideration of the letter, laid, last evening, on the table, and signed by Joseph Ewart and Robert Baird, in reference to the Portage Presbytery. This motion was lost.

It was then moved that the Presbytery of Portage ought not to be permitted to vote in this Convention. This motion was also lost.

The Convention then had a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 *O'clock.*—The Convention met and proceeded to business.

The committee appointed on the subject of Missions reported a number of resolutions, and a circular letter addressed to the churches.* The resolutions are as follows, viz:

*Whereas*, The General Assembly of 1831, passed the following resolution, viz:

"In view of the existing evils resulting from the separate action of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly and the American Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly recommend to the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Tennessee, West-Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Presbyteries connected with the same, to correspond with each other, and endeavor to agree upon some plan of conducting Domestic Missions in the Western States, and report the result of their correspondence to the next General Assembly; it being understood that the brethren of the West be left to their freedom to form any organization which in their judgment may best promote the cause of Missions in these states, and also, that all the Synods and Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi may be embraced in this correspondence, provided they desire it."

And, *whereas*, for the purpose of promoting the design expressed in the above minute, a Convention of delegates from a number of the Presbyteries in the great Valley have now assembled; after mature and solemn deliberation, they have adopted the following *resolutions:*

1. That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the Church, in her distinctive character, is a great Missionary Society, and as such, is bound to the utmost of her power to the prosecution of missionary concerns.

2. That as the General Assembly, elected annually, represents in one body, all the particular churches and Presbyteries of our denomination—constitutes the bond of union, peace, correspondence, and mutual confidence among all our churches—to it belongs the power of superintending the concerns of the whole church, and of sending Missions to any part, to plant churches, and supply vacancies.

3. That no arrangement into which we can possibly enter, is likely to reconcile conflicting views on this subject; so far from healing divisions or restoring peace to the churches, by any new expedients, they would only tend to multiply the points of difference and increase the evil.

4. *Resolved*, That under these views and circumstances, they deem it inexpedient to propose any change in the General Assembly's mode of conducting Missions, as they fully approve of that, now in such successful operation; and that the prosperity, the purity, and peace of the Presbyterian Church materially depend on the active and efficient aid, the Sessions and Presbyteries under its care may afford to the Assembly's Board.

5. *Resolved*, That in the view of the Convention, the efforts made to effect a union between the two Missionary institutions is a chief cause of the unhappy excitement now existing in the church, and if followed up, threatens it with increasing discord and division, and that peace and harmony are not likely to be restored except by abandoning all such efforts in future.

A motion was made to have the report printed for the use of the members. This motion was lost.

It was then resolved to have a recess until half past 7 o'clock.

*Half past* 7 *o'clock.*—Convention met and resumed the unfinished business.

It was resolved that the committee, appointed to prepare a minute, shewing the Presbyteries represented in this Convention, be instructed to omit the communication from those Presbyteries who have delegates on this floor.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Concluded with prayer.

*Saturday morning*, 9 *o'clock.*

Convention met and was constituted with prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read.

The committee appointed to prepare a minute shewing the Presbyteries represented in this Convention, reported; which report was accepted. After which it was moved that the Synods of Tennessee, Ohio, and Cincinnati, shall be entitled to so many votes, on the points on which their opinions have been expressed, as the Presbyteries in their bounds would have; except so far as those Presbyteries are here represented. The motion was lost: the vote being 21 to 21, and the Moderator deciding in the negative.

The yeas and nays were called for, but this call was not sustained by one third of the house.

*Resolved*, That the report made respecting Presbyteries be now taken up and read by paragraphs, and that the documents connected with it be also read. It was afterwards agreed to suspend the reading of the documents, and then the report was adopted; and is as follows, viz:

That the following 20 Presbyteries, viz: Hartford, Redstone, Steubenville, Washington, Ohio, Blairsville, Detroit, Cleaveland, Columbus, Richland, Athens, Miami, Cincinnati, Salem, Madison, Indianapolis, Louisville, Transylvania, West-Lexington, and Ebenezer, are entitled to 70 votes, and are represented by 45 members on this floor; that seven Presbyteries, viz: Erie, Lancaster, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Muhlenburgh, Mississippi, and West Tennessee, are entitled to 22 votes, and have reported, in writing, in favor of the Assembly's Board of Missions; that one Presbytery, viz: Alleghany, is entitled to 2 votes, and has reported in favor of ecclesiastical supervision, and opposed to union with voluntary associations; that one Presbytery, viz: French Broad, is entitled to 2 votes, and has reported in favor of the Home Missionary Society; that two Presbyteries, viz: Grand River and Portage, are entitled to 8 votes, and have reported in favor of an independent society; that one Presbytery, viz: Missouri, is entitled to 4 votes, and has reported in favor of both boards; that fifteen Presbyteries, viz: Huron, Trumbull, Chillicothe, Oxford, Crawfordsville, Sangamon, Illinois, Abingdon, Union, Holston, Shiloh, North Alabama, South Alabama, Tombigbee, and Western District, are entitled to 42 votes, and have made no report.

Mr. Loughery had leave of absence during the remaining sessions, and the Convention had a recess until 3 o'clock.

3 *O'clock*, P. M.—The Convention met and resumed business.

A motion was made, that the Synod of Illinois be entitled to as many votes, on the points on which their opinions are expressed, as the Presbyteries in their bounds would have; except so far as these Presbyteries are represented by delegates in this Convention. This motion was lost.

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee of missions be now read.

It was then moved that the first paragraph be adopted. Before the vote was taken, a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the report, for the purpose of introducing the following as a substitute, viz:

*Whereas*, Evils, wide in their extent and ruinous in their character, have arisen from the collision of the Assembly's Board of Missions and the A. H. M. S., therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is expedient that a Western Board of Missions be formed, under the control and supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

2. *Resolved*, That the Western Board of Missions shall be entirely independent of the Assembly's Board, now at Philadelphia, and the Home Missionary Society; but may receive, and it is hoped will receive, aid, as to funds, from both, to advance the great and good cause in the western country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Western Board of Missions shall not interfere with questions of theology, on which there may be shades of difference, in the opinions of some of our ministers and members, but shall leave all such matters, where our excellent discipline has placed them, in the hands of the judicatories of the church.

4. This Board shall employ such missionaries, and such only, as are in good standing in their respective Presbyteries.

After some discussion, it was resolved to adjourn until Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

*Monday morning*, 9 *o'clock.*

The convention met, according to adjournment, and was constituted with prayer.

*Resolved*, That Dr. Wilson, Mr. Lathrop, and Mr. R. J. Breckinridge, be a committee to take into consideration the opinions of the different Synods of the West, respecting the Missionary subject, and prepare a minute presenting their views to this body.

It was resolved to resume the unfinished business of Saturday. The substitute for the report of the committee was read, and after considerable discussion, the Convention had a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

*Half past* 2, P. M.—Convention met, and after prayer the business of the morning was resumed. The debate was still continued during the afternoon; and then the Convention had a recess until half past 7 o'clock.

*Half past* 7 *o'clock*, P. M.—The convention met. The discussion was resumed and continued until a late hour, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

*Tuesday morning*, 9 *o'clock.*

The Convention met and was constituted with prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read. The debate was resumed, and after considerable discussion the Convention had a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

*Half past* 2 *o'clock*, P. M.—The Convention met and resumed business. The Committee appointed, to take into consideration the opinions of the different Synods of the West, reported; and the report was adopted, and is as follows, viz:

The committee appointed on the subject of Missionary operations in the West, report: That the Synod of Kentucky has expressed the following opinion: That missionary operations ought to be carried on, under the control of the General Assembly. The Synods of Ohio and Cincinnati express an opinion, unfavourable to the formation of a new board and in favour of the present plan, in which the Presbyteries and Churches co-operate with the Assembly's Board, or with the A. Home Missionary Society, as to them may appear most expedient. The Synod of Tennessee approve of the appointment of a Board of united agency, in which the Assembly's Board and the A. Home Missionary Society may harmoniously act, in the missionary operations in the West. The Synod of Illinois request the General Assembly's Board and the A. Home Missionary Society, to communicate freely with their Presbyterial and Synodical committees, on all subjects concerning missions, and without the intervention of any other board whatever. The Synod of Pittsburgh has expressed the opinion that the Assembly's Board of Missions should be left to conduct missionary operations on the plan which they have pursued for the last three years; and that a united western agency ought not to be created. The Synods of the Western Reserve, Indiana, West Tennessee, Mississippi, and South Alabama, have not been heard from.

The unfinished business of the morning was taken up, viz: the motion to postpone the consideration of the report of the committee on missions, in order to take up the substitute, and the discussion proceeded for some time, after which the vote was taken, on the question of postponement, and is as follows, viz:

*For the postponement:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph B. Miles, gave for the Presb'y. of | *Athens,* | 1 vote. |
| Jas. Gallaher, J. Thompson, A. Mahan, J. Warren, R. Boal, | *Cincinnati,* | 5 " |
| R. J. Breckinridge, | *W. Lexington,* | 1 " |
| D. Whitney, Wm. L. Breckinridge, T. P. Smith, | *Ebenezer,* | 3 " |
| J. D. Paxton, | *Transylvania,* | 4 " |
| J. H. Johnston, J. Sullivan, | *Madison,* | 2 " |
| B. C. Cressy, E. Ayres, | *Salem,* | 2 " |
| D. W. Lathrop, | *Cleaveland,* | 4 " |
| I. M. Weed, | *Detroit,* | 2 " |
| J. Hoge, and J. Eells, | *Columbus,* | 4 " |
| | | 28 " |

*Against the postponement:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. O. Patterson, for the Presbytery of | *Redstone,* | 2 votes. |
| T. D. Baird, A. D. Campbell, J. K. Cunningham, R. Highland, | *Ohio,* | 6 " |
| W. Hughes, | *Blairsville,* | 4 " |
| J. Stockton, J. McCluskey, R. McKee, J. McFarren, | *Washington,* | 4 " |
| W. McClean, | *Hartford,* | 4 " |
| Chs. C. Beatty, | *Steubenville,* | 4 " |
| R. G. Wilson, | *Athens,* | 1 " |
| T. Barr, | *Richland,* | 4 " |
| D. V. McClean, M. G. Wallace, W. Lowry, | *Miami,* | 4 " |
| S. Newell, | *Cincinnati,* | 1 " |
| A. Cameron, S. Harbison, | *Louisville,* | 2 " |
| J. Blythe, S. Steele, | *W. Lexington,* | 2 " |
| W. Hodge, | *Ebenezer,* | 1 " |
| J. R. Moreland, | *Indianapolis,* | 2 " |
| | | 41 " |

The motion was therefore lost; and then the Convention had a recess until half past 6 o'clock.

*Half past* 6 *o'clock.*—The Convention met and proceeded to business.

The following paper was offered as a substitute for the report of the committee on missions:—

For God's glory we are and were created. For his glory in the salvation of sinners, the plan of redemption was formed. To further the same great end, a revelation of his will has been made to man. And that the knowledge of that revealed will might be perpetuated on earth and extended to its remotest limits, God has established and has sustained his church in the world. The church of Christ is therefore divinely commissioned to have the gospel preached to every creature; and the ministry of reconciliation is the divinely appointed mean by which the divine command is to be executed. The church of Christ, on earth, is unable, as a great consolidated mass, to perform, in person, any of the duties of fitting, commissioning, sending forth, or controlling the ministers of reconciliation, who are the missionaries of the cross; therefore, God has revealed it as his will, that his people, on earth, should regulate their actions, as a body, upon certain uniform principles, which we suppose are fairly embodied, and in substance set forth in the plan of Government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It follows, that the power thus vested by divine authority cannot be laid aside; nor can it be lawfully wrested from the hands where God has placed it, any more than it could be from the hands of God himself. It follows, also, that if the Presbyterian Church be a church of Christ, a portion of this power is committed to it; and that if its form of government be consonant to the will of God, that power now resides, and will forever reside in those persons who are, or may be directed by it, in conformity with the will of God, to be the recipients and dispensers thereof. It follows further, that no other association of men, but a Church of Jesus Christ, or the authorized representatives thereof, has or can have, the right to exercise any power expressly delegated to the church, except only so far as one or more churches shall lawfully assent to or connive at such exercise; and that as the power to proselyte the world, by means of the preached gospel, is so expressly vested, no such independent association can lawfully exercise that power, without the consent and connivance above stated.

Now the Presbyterian Church in the United States claims, and may lawfully exercise the power of sending missionaries to preach Christ crucified, to any place where there are sinners; because it is is a church of Christ. And it has lawfully vested this power in certain agents, to excise it, in part, in its behalf; and no one has the right to withdraw this power except the authority that conferred it; and no one has the right to impede its proper exercise, any more than to resist the revealed will of God; and the whole church has no more right to refuse to exercise it, than it has to refuse to be any longer a church of Christ.

The association of persons, known by the name of the American Home Missionary Society, has also claimed and exercised the power of sending missionaries to preach the gospel, in various parts of the United States; and among other places, in many of the Presbyterian Churches and congregations, in the Valley of the Mississippi. Inasmuch as that power was assumed by the consent and connivance, and with the approbation of our own, and perhaps of other churches of Christ, we make no dispute about the legality of its exercise. But as great evils have attended its operations among us, in consequence of their conflicting with the Board of Missions of our own church, we recommend that the American Home Missionary Society should no longer continue to exercise any power, in any way connected with the cause of missions, in any Presbyterian Church or congregation, in the Valley of the Mississippi; and that none of the constituted authorities of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States should any longer assent to or approve of the exercise of any such power, within said Valley, by the said independent association.

Neither the word of God, nor the constitution of our church, settles all the minute details, in relation to the exercise of the power in question. Among other things left to the discretion of the churches, are the propriety of conducting missions through the agency of a Board of Missions, or by some other mode; and if in the former manner, whether by the aid of one or more Boards. The churches have decided in favor of a Board of Missions as the best mode, and a single board as the best number. Circumstances might occur to render other modes preferable, or more Boards than one advantageous. Such questions, are entirely matters of discretion, and our church government, when properly obeyed, affords an admirable method, by which to concentrate and make manifest the wishes of the church, in relation to all such subjects. To the authorities of our church therefore, in regular exercise of the high trust reposed in them, we would willingly submit them for decision. But as our interest in them has been considered peculiarly great, and as our opinions in relation to them have been sought by our brethren in other parts of the church; we hereby declare our cordial approbation of the system by which the power vested in the General Assembly, to conduct domestic missions, has been brought into practical exercise, and recommend that the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church should remain unaltered, as to the essential principles on which it has been constituted.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing minute be attested by the Chai man and Clerks of this Convention, and that a copy of it be transmitted to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, and of all the Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, to be by them laid before the bodies to which they respectively belong; and that the said Presbyteries be requested to commununicate the result of their deliberations, on this subject to the next General Assembly.

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*For the Circular Letter, see Appendix.

After some discussion on this substitute, it was resolved to adjourn till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

*Wednesday, November 30th.*

The Convention met, and was opened with prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read.

A motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the substitute, and also of the report of the committee on missions, in order to take up the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, It appears from the report of the committee to receive and report all written communications to the Convention, that of the Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, *fifteen*, entitled to forty-two votes, have not been heard from; that *one*, entitled to two votes, is in favor of the A. H. M. Society; that *one*, entitled to four votes, is in favor of both boards, as they now exist; that *two*, entitled to eight votes, are in favor of an independent Western Society; that *one*, entitled to two votes, is in favor of ecclesiastical supervision; and that *seven*, entitled to twenty-two votes, are in favor of the General Assembly's Board, in its present organization; and, whereas, *twenty* Presbyteries, entitled to seventy votes, being actually present in the Convention, a plan for the establishment of a Western Board of Missions, under the care of the General Assembly, after a full discussion, has been rejected by a vote of forty-one to twenty-eight; and as it appears to the Convention, from these facts, that no arrangement, into which we can possibly enter, is likely to reconcile conflicting views on this subject; that so far from healing divisions, or restoring peace to the churches by any new expedients, they would only tend to multiply the points of difference, and increase the evil; therefore,

*Resolved*, That under these circumstances they deem it inexpedient to propose any change in the General Assembly's mode of conducting missions, as they fully approve of that now in such successful operation; and that the purity, peace, and prosperity of the Presbyterian church materially depend on the active and efficient aid, the sessions and Presbyteries under its care, may afford to the Assembly's Board.

After some discussion, the vote was taken on the postponement, and stood as follows, viz:

*For the postponement:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. O. Patterson, gave for the Presb'y. of | *Redstone,* | 2 votes. |
| T. D. Baird, A. D. Campbell, J. K. Cunningham, R. Highlands, | *Ohio,* | 6 " |
| W. Hughes, | *Blairsville,* | 4 " |
| J. Stockton, J. McClusky, R. McKee, J. McFarren, | *Washington,* | 4 " |
| W. McClean, | *Hartford,* | 4 " |
| C. C. Beatty, | *Steubenville,* | 4 " |
| R. G. Wilson, | *Athens,* | 2 " |
| T. Barr, | *Richland,* | 4 " |
| D. V. McClean, M. G. Wallace, W. Lowry, | *Miami,* | 4 " |
| J. Thompson, R. Boal, S. Newell, | *Cincinnati,* | 3 " |
| A. Cameron, S. Harbison, | *Louisville,* | 2 " |
| J. Blythe, S. Steel, | *W. Lexington,* | 2 " |
| Wm. L. Breckinridge, T. P. Smith, Wm. Hodge, | *Ebenezer,* | 3 " |
| J. D. Paxton, | *Transylvania,* | 4 " |
| J. Sullivan, | *Madison,* | 1 " |
| J. R. Moreland, J. Covert, | *Indianapolis,* | 2 " |
| J. Hoge, | *Columbus,* | 4 " |
| | | 55 " |

*Against the postponement:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Warren, for the Presbytery of | *Cincinnati,* | 1 vote. |
| R. J. Breckinridge, | *W. Lexington,* | 1 " |
| D. Whitney, | *Ebenezer,* | 1 " |
| J. H. Johnston, | *Madison,* | 1 " |
| B. C. Cressy, | *Salem,* | 1 " |
| | | 5 " |

*Non liquets*—J. Gallaher, A. Mahan, E. Ayres, D. W. Lathrop, I. M. Weed.

It was therefore agreed to take up said preamble and resolution.

It was then moved to amend them by inserting the opinions of Synods, in connection with those of Presbyteries. This motion was lost.

Another amendment was then offered, which is as follows, viz:

The Convention, in pursuance of the object for which they were assembled, having before them the condition of the Presbyterian Churches in the Valley of the Mississippi, are of opinion that there are parties and angry contentions in the family of Christ, which all who possess the *spirit* of Christ must deeply deplore, and must desire to terminate, in the best and speediest manner possible. That the evil is now so serious as to require an *immediate* remedy; but that this, in the existing state of things, cannot be expected, unless there be, on *all sides*, the greatest forbearance, and a sincere and honest disposition to conciliate, and to make concessions for the sake of restoring that peace to the churches so much to be desired.

In the view of these facts, which are known to all, and in the hope of promoting the great object in question, the Convention do affectionately recommend, to all their brethren, to act in future, in relation to domestic missions, in the spirit of the following resolutions:—

1. That if the agents and exclusive friends of the Board of Missions, and the A. H. M. S. have acted unwisely and in an unchristian spirit, as they are charged with having frequently done, yet that nothing can now be gained by continued recrimination; and that divisions cannot cease and brethren dwell together in unity, unless all these things, on both sides, be *forgiven and forgotten*.

2. That, in the judgment of this Convention, the field is large enough for the existence, the active and efficient operation, and the utmost efforts of both the boards in question; and that in making the one or the other the organ of their charity, in the common object of supplying the destitute with the stated preaching of the gospel, the churches ought to be, and, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, must be left to their choice.

3. That the Board of Missions, which is accountable to the General Assembly, and the A. H. M. S. which is responsible to its contributors and the public generally, but both to the Lord Jesus Christ, do each deserve the support and confidence of the churches; that, as parties now are, neither board either can or will suspend its operations; that, for the same reason, more will be accomplished by the two, in their separate capacity, than in a state of amalgamation; and that therefore, neither the withdrawment of one from the field, nor their amalgamation, is either possible or desirable.

4. That it is therefore the obvious duty of the agents and friends of both these boards to go forward, in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, in the great work for which they were organized; neither bringing a railing accusation against the other; neither interfering with the arrangements and appointments of the other; neither seeking exclusively her own, but each the others prosperity; and having thus, on both sides, no other rivalry than that which consists in provoking one another to *love, and to good works*.

The vote was taken on this amendment, and resulted as follows, viz:

*For the amendment:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. B. Miles, for the Presbytery of | *Athens,* | 1 vote |
| Jas. Gallaher, A. Mahan, J. Warren, R. Boal, | *Cincinnati,* | 4 " |
| D. Whitney, T. P. Smith, | *Ebenezer,* | 2 " |
| J. H. Johnston, J. Sullivan, | *Madison,* | 2 " |
| B. C. Cressy, E. Ayres, | *Salem,* | 2 " |
| D. W. Lathrop, | *Cleaveland,* | 4 " |
| I. M. Weed, | *Detroit,* | 2 " |
| | | 17 " |

*Against the amendment:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. O. Patterson, for the Presbytery of | *Redstone,* | 2 votes. |
| Baird, Campbell, Cunningham, Highlands, | *Ohio,* | 6 " |
| Hughes, | *Blairsville,* | 4 " |
| Stockton, McClusky, McKee, McFarren, | *Washington,* | 4 " |
| McClean, | *Hartford,* | 4 " |
| Beatty, | *Steubenville,* | 4 " |
| Wilson, | *Athens,* | 1 " |
| Barr, | *Richland,* | 4 " |
| McClean, Wallace, Lowry, | *Miami,* | 4 " |
| Newell, | *Cincinnati,* | 1 " |
| Cameron, Harbison, | *Louisville,* | 2 " |
| Blythe, Steel, Breckinridge, | *W. Lexington,* | 4 " |
| Breckinridge, Hodge, | *Ebenezer,* | 2 " |
| Paxton, | *Transylvania,* | 4 " |
| Moreland, Covert, | *Indianapolis,* | 2 " |
| Hoge, | *Columbus,* | 4 " |
| | | 52 " |

*Non liquet*—J. Thompson.

The amendment being rejected, the preamble and resolution, as recorded above, were adopted by the following vote:

*For the adoption.*—Messrs. Patterson, Baird, Campbell, Cunningham, Highlands, Hughes, Stockton, McClusky, McKee, McFarren, McClean, Beatty, Wilson, Miles, Barr, D. V. McClean, Wallace, Lowry, Thompson, Newell, Cameron, Harbison, Blythe, Steel, R. J. Breckinridge, W. L. Breckinridge, Hodge, Paxton, Moreland, Covert, and Hoge, gave for their respective Presbyteries 54 votes.

*Against the adoption.*—Messrs. Gallaher, Warren, Boal, Whitney, Smith, Johnston, Sullivan, Cressy, Ayres, Lathrop, and Weed, gave for their respective Presbyteries 15 votes.

The following resolution was offered, viz:

*Resolved*, That this Convention, notwithstanding the preference avowed for the Assembly's Board of Missions, unite with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in feelings of regard and affection for the A. H. M. Society; and rejoice in the hope that by the aid of that society, many of the destitute churches in the Valley of the Mississippi will be supplied with the stated preaching of the gospel, and many souls converted to God.

It was moved to postpone this resolution indefinitely. The subject was discussed for some time, and then the Convention took a recess till half past 2 o'clock.

*Half past 2 o'clock.*—The Convention met and resumed the unfinished business. After considerable discussion the vote was taken, and stood as follows, viz:

*For the indefinite postponement*—Messrs. Patterson, Baird, Campbell, Cunningham, Highlands, Hughes, Stockton, McClusky, McKee, McFarren, W. McClean, Beatty, Barr, D. V. McClean, Wallace, Lowry, Newell, Cameron, Harbison, Blythe, Steel, R. J. Breckinridge, W. L. Breckinridge, Moreland, and Covert, gave for their respective Presbyteries 42 votes.

*Against the indefinite postponement*—Messrs. Wilson, Miles, Gallaher, Thompson, Mahan, Warren, Boal, Whitney, Smith, Paxton, Johnston, Sullivan, Cressy, Ayres, Lathrop, Weed, and Hoge, gave for their respective Presbyteries 27 votes.

The resolution was therefore indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Samuel Steel and Thomas P. Smith were appointed a committee to have the minutes of the Convention printed in pamphlet form.

*Ordered*, That a copy be forwarded to each member of this Convention; one to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly; and also one to every Presbyterian Minister in the Valley of the Mississippi, for the use of the churches.

The Stated Clerks of all the Presbyteries in the Valley are hereby requested to lay their copies before their respective Presbyteries, as soon as practicable.

The Convention having finished its work, it was resolved to adjourn *sine die*.

The Moderator made some appropriate and concluding remarks, approving of the kind feeling and christian spirit manifested by the brethren, from the beginning to the end of our sessions.

The meeting was then closed with singing, prayer, and the Apostolic benediction.

JAMES BLYTHE, *Moderator*.

SAMUEL STEEL,
A. O. PATTERSON, } *Clerks.*

# APPENDIX.

## *Circular Letter to the Churches.*

DEAR BRETHREN:

The subject of Missions is one of deep importance to the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. It has been so considered by Presbyterians generally, in these United States, as is manifest from the proceedings of the highest judicatories of our church, from their earliest existence to the present period. Previous to the year 1789, the Synods of New York and Philadelphia made frequent attempts to carry the gospel to frontier and destitute settlements in our country, and subsequently to that time, the General Assembly has given still greater attention to this work; and the consequence is, that we have now in our connection hundreds of flourishing churches, which date their origin from the labors of faithful missionaries sent out by these bodies.

It must not be disguised, however, that notwithstanding these exertions, the church in general seems not to have fully realized the vast importance of the missionary work, until a very late period in her history Nor, even at present, perhaps, is sufficiently awake on the subject. Our sons and successors in the gospel vineyard when they read the history of our times, and ascertain the appalling fact that thousands of our white population, tens of thousands of our red brethren, and still greater numbers of our coloured population, are destitute of the stated supply of the bread of life, and sinking to perdition through our criminal neglect, will they not raise their hands in astonishment, and ask whether we really believed that "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God!"

It is evident, however, that the minds of Christians begin to be aroused on this interesting topic, and hence the detection of mistakes in the previous plans for conducting missions and also the adoption of new plans, which promise still greater success in this field of enterprize. But notwithstanding it is a fact, respecting this, and almost all other subjects, that men are becoming wiser in adapting means to ends, yet still, it is to be regretted that good men are sometimes found engaged in prosecuting missionary plans, the consistency of which, with the peace of the church, as well as with the simplicity of scripture, must be considered at least questionable.

Previous to the re-organization of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, it became evident to many pious and leading men in our church, that a much greater effort ought to be made in behalf of the destitute and dying in our land, than had ever yet been attempted. In consequence of this, a large number of Christians united in establishing the "American Home Missionary Society," in the City of New York. The question seems not to have entered into the minds of brethren generally at that time, as to the propriety or impropriety of conducting missions, by a voluntary association, instead of by the church, as an organized body. Neither are we authorized to suppose that the unhappy collisions which have taken place between the friends of the General Assembly's Board, and those of the Home Missionary Society, were at all anticipated.

Shortly after the formation of the Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly was led to the re-organization of their own Board of Missions, by which act it has greatly increased its efficiency and usefulness, and is now arousing the energies of the church, and filling many portions of our land with joy and gladness Now, whether the collisions and strife to which we have alluded were produced necessarily, because of the activity of both boards in the same field, or whether they were caused by the reiterated attempts of the Home Missionary Society to procure a union with the Assembly's Board, or by these circumstances united, it is not necessary in this place to inquire; as there is no doubt an honest difference of opinion on this point. But of the fact that such occurrences have taken place there can be no doubt, for we are met in this place to endeavour to provide a remedy for the evil.

Our General Assembly, at its last meeting, adopted a minute recommending to the Synods and Presbyteries of the Valley of the Mississippi, to ascertain each others' views respecting the best plan of conducting missions, and leaving them entirely to their own judgment, as to the plan which they might choose to adopt. Now the fact that we are thus left by the highest judicatory of our church, to act for ourselves in this great work, ought to make each member of this Convention feel the solemn responsibility of his station, and should lead us all, in deep humility, to a throne of grace, that we may have divine direction in every step.

One of the judicatories of our church,* at a late meeting, states correctly, that "the power to 'send missions to any part to plant churches, or to supply vacancies,' is one of great importance. The peace and prosperity of our church depend on the proper exercise of this power; and those who wield it can give to the church almost any character they please." "Now the question," say they, "to be decided is, where can this power be deposited to do the most good, with the least danger of abuse!" Shall it be placed in the hands of a voluntary association, who do not act on this subject as the representatives of any church, or any body of men whatever; or, shall we recognize it, *agreeably to our constitution*, as already in the hands of our General Assembly, and wisely deposited there, inasmuch as that body is elected annually, and represents in itself all the particular churches of our denomination!

Every Minister, Elder, and Deacon, regularly ordained in our connection, declares solemnly and publicly that he "approves of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, in these United States;" and we are bound to believe that Christians make such declarations in good faith, and will not, knowingly, contradict them in practice. This being the case, let us turn to our admirable standards, and ascertain whether they furnish us with sufficient light for our guidance on this subject.

By a comparison of different portions of the Form of Government, we find the following principles clearly taught therein, viz:

1st. That the General Assembly represents in one body all the particular churches of our denomination in these United States; and that these particular churches, taken collectively, constitute *one church*.

2d. That a representation of the whole should govern and determine in regard to every part, and to all the parts united, that is, that *a majority shall govern*.

3d. That to the General Assembly it belongs, not only to constitute the bond of union, peace, correspondence, and mutual confidence, among all our churches, and to superintend the concerns of the whole church; but likewise, that by express grant of the church, the right is vested in that body "*To send missions, of its own knowledge, to any part to plant churches, or to supply vacancies.*"

Now, with these *constitutional* principles clearly before our minds, we would respectfully present a few queries to those of our brethren who have manifested a decided preference for a voluntary missionary society over the board of our own church. 1st. Would it be wise to change, in a constitutional way, our Form of Government, which we have all publicly approved, and take from the whole church, through its representatives, the power of conducting its missions; and vest that power in any voluntary association! 2d. As no person has ever petitioned for such a change, should we not reasonably conclude that it would be opposed by all; and if so, may we not put it to the good faith and candour of our brethren to say, whether they do not virtually relinquish their adherence to this portion of our Form of Government, when they neglect to aid the cause of missions, as conducted by the highest judicatory of our church, and at the same time are actively engaged in supporting the Home Missionary Society! That those ministers and members of our church who act thus, do it from good motives, and without any intention of departing from their solemn approval of our government and discipline, is readily granted; but it nevertheless remains a fact, that their conduct, so far as it goes, does set aside the regulations of our church on this subject; for let *every member* act on the same principles, and our General Assembly would soon be as effectually shorn of its power to conduct missions, as it could possibly be by a change in the constitution, taking the power entirely out of its hands. Now, with this plain and dispassionate view of the subject, might we not justly address our brethren in such language as this?—Brethren, we believe that you have acted in this matter from praiseworthy and benevolent motives; you have sent the gospel to many who were ready to perish; that gospel too has proved to multitudes of them "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." But could you not have done all this good, without even an apparent departure from the principles expressed in your ordination vows? Could you not have acted with the General Assembly in their acknowledged right to conduct missions? And if you observed deficiencies in their methods of doing business, or believed that the work was committed to unfaithful or unskillful hands, could you not have produced a change in these respects by kind and christian expostulation? The attempt ought certainly to have been made, and the result probably would have been, a cordial union among all our members in the attempt to have the gospel preached to every creature. The good might have been produced, unaccompanied by the unpleasant excitement which now exists, and which has grown out of the separate action of two societies in the same field of labor. In that event, the noble sentiment of a deceased minister of our church would have been realized—"That the Presbyterian Church in the United States is *a Missionary Society*, the object of which is to aid in the conversion of the world; and that every member of the church is a member for life of said society, and bound to do all in his power for the accomplishment of this object."

If the foregoing view of the constitution be correct, the inquiry will naturally be made, whether any thing more ought to be done, than just, in a spirit of love, call upon our brethren, whose benevolence has flowed in a different channel from that prescribed in our Form of Government, to adhere to first principles, and give to the General Assembly's Board of Missions that support which is now used in building up the Home Missionary Society! Certainly such a call should be considered neither unreasonable nor unjust, by those who declare that they "*approve of the government and discipline of our church.*" Let their conduct correspond with this profession, and all disputes respecting the missionary work shall cease; our bands shall move forward in one harmonious effort against the great enemy, and, with the help of the Lord, our Western desert will soon be made to blossom as the rose.

Entertaining these opinions, it is manifest that we cannot but approve of our form of church government, on the subject of missions; and therefore *we* deem it a departure from constitutional principles, to countenance any plan for conducting missions which should take that important power from the representatives of the whole church in the General Assembly. And whereas, the Home Missionary Society is a voluntary association, and not amenable to the General Assembly for its acts, we therefore affectionately request our brethren, who have promised "to study the *peace* of our church," and who have heretofore aided that institution in its efforts to do good, to join with us in conducting missions through the General Assembly's Board; in order that harmony may be restored among us, and that by a vigorous and united effort the gospel of peace may soon be carried to all the destitute in our land.

And, in conclusion, we advise that no missionary be received in the churches, within the bounds of any Presbytery, contrary to the provisions of the 18th chap. of our "Form of Government." And that all our churches remember the solemn obligation resting on them to send the gospel to every creature; and however their exertions may have been heretofore directed, they are now affectionately entreated to sustain, by all their influence and contributions, the Assembly's Board of Missions, in the great and good work in which they are engaged.

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*Synod of Kentucky.

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[From the Christian Mirror.]

## Liberia.

The last number of the African Repository is mostly filled with most interesting intelligence from Liberia. Under date of July 21st, the Colonial Agent writes—"The Colony at present, enjoys a degree of prosperity not only unexampled, but greatly exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest friends. Internal improvements have been carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest are now occupied by commodious dwellings. Our influence over the neighboring tribes is rapidly extending, and I trust we shall ere long become the efficient instruments of the rapid diffusion of civilization and Christianity, and of dispelling the moral gloom that has so long overspread this unhappy land."

As illustrative of the influence of the Colonists over the neighboring tribes, Mr. Mechlin observes, that the natives never undertake to settle an affair of consequence without first asking their advice, or attempt to retaliate any injury without first inquiring if "Governor will make palaver," provided they do themselves summary justice. The King Ba Konka had sent a deputation to the Agent, offering him the choice of lands to any extent, provided he would make a settlement in his neighborhood, expressing his perfect willingness to surrender all authority, and that the laws of the Colony should supersede the customs and usages of the country hitherto in force.

Excepting the loss of emigrants by the Carolinean, few deaths had occurred since the Agent's return. The health of the Colony generally is good; and the emigrants who arrived in the *Yolador* had got through the disease of the climate, it was believed, without the occurrence of a single death. [Later letters mention the death of two small children. The number of emigrants by this vessel was 85.] To those emigrants who are in a great measure acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial clime than any part of the United States. Pulmonary affections are almost unknown. Young children, however, are subject to repeated attacks of cholera infantum.

*Agriculture* flourishes less than any other branch of human pursuit in the Colony. The mania for trading which pervades all classes, is represented as the chief obstacle to the general cultivation of the soil. Another is, the indolence and ignorance of many who are permitted to emigrate.

The *commerce* of the Colony is very flourishing. 46 vessels, of which 21 were American, had visited the port during the year. Its exports amounted to about $39,000.

*Schools* have been established in the different settlements of the Colony. The advantages to be derived from an education sufficient for the purposes of practical utility, are now placed within the reach of all classes; and public sentiment in favor of the schools is daily gaining ground.

*Bright Omen.* "Dr. Sewall," writes the Agent, "sent me a number of copies of his address, delivered before the Washington Temperance Society; it has been distributed and read by all who could read, and, to my utter astonishment is working wonders. I let it operate, and have hopes to see a temperance society got up among us—as far as example goes I encourage the thing all in my power, for I find that refraining from every thing stronger than water and limiting my diet almost wholly to vegetables, is the only way to preserve life, and have for some time adhered to this regimen most strictly."

*New Purchase.* The agent has recommended the procuring of more territory and the locating of additional settlements. He [illegible] informed the Board that a large tract of the very best lan[illegible] indefinite extent in the Grand Bassa country, may be had for about $500 in goods. The soil is fertile, and live stock, rice, palm oil, camwood, &c. in abundance. The entrance of the river has sufficient water for vessels of 60 to 70 tons, but is not navigable for any distance, except for boats and canoes.—The Board have authorized the purchase.

What a wide field is here opened for the exertions of the humane and benevolent. Land enough in Africa, fertile and productive—colored men at home who are anxious to go thither, and white citizens at home who are anxious to have them. Will not a benevolent public supply the means necessary to transport them?

Notwithstanding the loud and fierce opposition which has been raised against the American Colonization Society, what reflecting and considerate person can forbear acknowledging the wisdom and goodness of Providence in the establishment of such an institution, by which an avenue has been opened for the departure of hundreds and thousands of human beings, whose circumstances expose them to jealousies, suspicions, and injuries, to a land of comparative rest. While we say this, we assume for our own countrymen and our ancestors the guilt involved in these perils.

## The Rev. Edward Irving.

A Correspondent of the New-York Observer, writes under date of London, October 22, as follows:

The most conspicuous thing in the religious world here just at this moment, or rather the most notable religious doing, as matter in progress, is the daily enacting at the Caledonian Chapel, in a professed demonstration of the gift of tongues. Mr. Irving has finally succeeded in preaching some of his followers into an habitual and a sort of professional use of these miraculous endowments, as he avers them to be. Last Sabbath, so far as I know, was the first exhibition of the kind on the Lord's day, and so publicly. Both at the morning and evening services, the preacher was interrupted and the congregation shocked by the sudden starting up, and loud and violent vociferations of persons, in obedience to the strong and impressible impulses, of which they supposed themselves the subjects by supernatural influence. It produced much affright and great confusion in the assembly. Some imagined assault and battery was going on, others conceived of assassination. Ladies screamed and fainted, and many rushed out of the church, as for life. The preacher's self-possession, however, displayed from the pulpit, by a somewhat extraordinary mode of pantomine, that he might not interrupt the speaker of tongues, invited and gradually restored confidence and order—at least to diminish the general affright. The same scene of confusion is not so likely to occur again by the same, so long as the public are in expectation of such an exhibition. It is very startling, however, to delicate nerves, as I had occasion to observe yesterday morning, when a man jumped up, as if raised by some violent and quick mechanical power, stood on tiptoe, threw his hand and arm as high as possible, in a sudden jerk, preserving it extended towards the zenith, and with closed eyes and distorted countenance, cried in a voice sudden and loud, as a clap of thunder:—"*Hear!*"—giving a quantity to the word most extraordinary, and then gave a very brief approbation of a long exhortation just closed by a female speaker of tongues—after which he fell upon his seat as quick and as violently as he rose.

As I went into the chapel, when the female was speaking, I do not know what was the manner of her beginning. I heard her about fifteen minutes, in a strain of brief and pious exhortation, she sitting upon her seat, ordinarily repeating emphatic thoughts a third time, in the same phrase, apparently running in a circle, which she traversed several times in that short space. The thoughts were good and scriptural, although very common place, as to form. The substance of the whole was: "Beware! beware! beware!" "Repent! repent! repent!" "Turn unto the Lord! turn unto the Lord! turn unto the Lord!" &c. Her voice was very loud, and a proper vociferous cry—her elocution after the manner of Mr Irving.

These things are now enacting every morning at a public meeting held in the Caledonian Chapel, from half past six to eight, and are likely to be renewed on the Sabbath, from present appearances. A multitude of people attend, drawn together by curiosity. I do not see any difference between these exhibitions, and those habitually occurring in our own country, among religious sects where all are encouraged to speak and pray, as their feelings prompt them—except in this instance there is apt to be greater suddenness in the origin of the movement, and more violence in supporting the effort. The first crying out of these speakers, as they begin, is quite startling. Mr. Irving presides, and regulates it all. He exhorted them yesterday not to speak beyond the Spirit's influence, or dictation—implying of course, that the speakers might be the judges.

## Posture in Prayer.

We find, by looking a few moments in Cruden's Concordance, fourteen instances of acceptable prayer mentioned in scripture, in which the posture of the supplicant is mentioned.

Of these, nine were instances of secret prayer; five of which were offered kneeling, two standing, one lying on a bed, and one prostrate on the earth.

Three were instances of prayer at public worship, in two of which the worshippers stood, and in one, he who offered the prayer kneeled, but the audience *probably* did not.

Two were instances of social prayer, when a few believers were casually together, in both of which they kneeled.

Paul once mentions his habit of *bowing his knees*, apparently with reference to secret prayer.

In two passages, standing in public prayer is mentioned as a general practice; and standing in prayer generally, in one instance.

In precepts concerning prayer, so far as we know, no particular posture is enjoined in any case. The posture is alluded to but once, and then standing is mentioned.

Our Saviour prayed standing, kneeling, and prostrate.

In no instace is any one posture mentioned as indicating more humility, or any higher degree of holiness, than another.

By a more critical search, more instances of each posture might probably be found; but we presume the general result would be the same.

On the whole, we conclude that any of these examples may safely be followed, as the feelings of each worshipper shall dictate; and that any attempt to *denounce* either of them as improper, or to *require* either of them as necessary, or as expressive of a right state of mind, is unscriptural, and ought to be discountenanced.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

# THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1831.

## To Correspondents, &c.

During the last week, we have received more than an usual number of communications from a distance. Some of them are well worthy of publication, and shall receive a place in our columns, while others, we deem it our duty, in the exercise of that sovereign power which every editor is privileged to exercise over his own press, to withhold from the public eye.

But we did not take up our pen to express an opinion of the merits of the articles of our late correspondents. Our design is a far different one.

On former occasions,—and at no very distant period,—we more than once hinted to those who have been good enough to contribute to our columns, the indispensable necessity of their *paying the postage* on their communications. Now, to some, this may seem a small matter,—a thing too trifling for any one having the slightest ambition to rank above a sordid lover of "filthy lucre," to spend a single thought upon. Such would, no doubt, say to us, "if they are too parsimonious or too thoughtless to pay the postage on their communications,—which we cannot but grant common justice requires them to do.—let the matter rest, 'tis but a trifle, at any rate." With due deference to the opinion of such of our subscribers,—if such we have,—(and we presume it would not be a breach of charity to conjecture *some* such might be found among our *non-postage paying* friends)—with due deference to such, we would say, we cannot consent thus cavalierly to dismiss the matter. We have too long groaned under this species of taxation, to submit to it any longer in silence. It is true, the sum thus (shall we not say *unjustly?*) drained from us, week after week, by the thoughtlessness or parsimony of the description of persons we speak of, is in the case of each individual, small, *very small*. And this we urge as an argument why *justice* should be done. But the tribute of many rivulets forms the ocean; or,—to make the figure more correct,—the fountain by sending out only *little streams*, may be drained.

On this subject we wish to speak plainly. One sends us a letter, signifying his desire to discontinue his paper,—which he has been taking for several years, without having paid for it,—and for this intelligence we must pay *twenty-five cents*. Another sends a double letter, postage *fifty-cents*, containing some matter designed for publication, but utterly unfit for our columns. From a third we get the notice of a death, for which we pay *twelve and a half cents;* and a marriage from a fourth, at the same precious rate. Now, is this equity?—is it justice? And more especially ought we to be thus perpetually taxed while the following sentiment stares our readers weekly in the face? ☞ "All Communications addressed to the editor must be post paid."

## Centre College.

We are pleased to learn, that there is no longer any doubt of the Rev. *Mr. Breckinridge's* acceptance of the professorship of Languages in Centre College. From the acknowledged qualifications of Mr. Breckinridge for this important station, we entertain no doubt that he will be a considerable accession to the institution. The labor of the department of Languages has, thus far during the present session, been divided among the other professors.

The present number of students, in this highly respectable and flourishing institution is, we learn, upwards of ninety, and gradually increasing.

We are informed that Mr. Breckinridge will enter upon the discharge of his duties, as professor, about the first of next month.

The valedictory address of the *Rev. John C. Young*, President of Centre College, Danville, Ky., to the Senior Class at the late commencement, has been recently published, at the Danville press, by request of the Board of Trustees of the institution. We received a copy of this address last week, but deem it superfluous to speak of its merits, as we design enriching our columns with it, in a short time.

## Kentucky Colonization Society.

We inadvertently omitted to notice the annual meeting of this Society, which, as we learn from the *Commentator*, was held at Frankfort, on the 1st of December. *Governor Metcalfe*, President of the Society, presided. Several auxiliary societies were represented, by delegates. The annual report was read by *Dr. L. Munsell*, Corresponding Secretary; and ordered to be printed. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting was addressed by the *Hon. Daniel Mayes*, professor of Law in Transylvania University. This address, we understand, is to be printed in pamphlet form, by request of the Society.

## Revivals.

We are pleased to learn, from the late Report of the Synod of Pittsburgh, that the Divine blessing has been extended to that branch of our church in a remarkable manner. The whole number of communicants in the Synod, appears to be 19,521; of which, *one thousand four hundred and one* were received, on examination, during the past year.

From the last *Philadelphian* we learn that a pleasing work of Divine grace is in progress in several congregations contiguous to Philadelphia. At the close of a late *protracted* meeting,—as our eastern brethren term it,—in Lancaster, Pa. at which the editor of the Philadelphian officiated, *fifty-one* persons were received into the church, on a profession of their faith in the Redeemer. About the same time, *thirty-four* were received into the Presbyterian church in Newark, Delaware.

We also continue to receive the most cheering accounts, from the favored districts in South Carolina and Georgia, where God has, for several months, been displaying his sovereign grace in the conversion of the impenitent, in a remarkable manner.

In New York and New England, there has been a continued succession of revivals of religion, or rather a continued state of revival for several months. Sinners there, by hundreds are inquiring, what they shall do to be saved; and many—very many, pressing, as we humbly trust, into the kingdom of Christ.

When we take such a survey of our beloved Zion, when we read the thrilling accounts which every where, throughout our favored land, meet our view, and turn our eye upon our own vicinity, our own state, our heart is ready to sicken within us, and we feel constrained to exclaim, in the language of an ancient disciple "O, that it were with us as in days that are past!" And why is it not so? Why does such langour and spiritual stupor, rest, as an incubus, upon most of the churches in Kentucky? We propose the query, in christian affection. Let every pastor, every officer in our churches, and every private member answer it for himself, as in the presence of the Searcher of Hearts.

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The large space occupied in our present number, by the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention,—which we presume will be generally interesting,—has obliged us to omit several articles that would have otherwise appeared.

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We have received a notice of two marriages by an anonymous correspondent, from a distance. We are sorry, that, in accordance with our general rule,—which we have adopted for the most obvious reasons,—not to insert the notice of a marriage unless accompanied by a responsible name, we shall have to refuse the request of "A Subscriber."

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VANDALIA, (Illinois,) December 10.

On Wednesday evening last, a large and highly interesting meeting of the members of the "Illinois Sunday School Union" was held at the State house in this town; being the annual meeting of that Society. A large number of gentlemen connected with the institution attended from different parts of the State, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather; and other equally conclusive evidences were exhibited, of the great partiality for the system of Sunday School instruction, which now exists in our State. The Supreme Court of the State, and the District Court of the United States, being in session, many of our citizens were collected together, who were not immediately concerned in these proceedings, but who attended, and evinced their satisfaction at witnessing this new proof of the increasing prosperity of Illinois. The annual Report which was read, and the declarations of a number of gentlemen who addressed the meeting, testify the belief, that this admirable system of instruction is fast spreading into every corner of our country, and that it is decidedly popular among our fellow citizens. We shall lay the proceedings of the meeting before our readers, at an early period.

On Thursday afternoon last, the annual meeting of the State Bible Society was held. In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Corresponding Secretary, and agent, no report was made, but we understand that the operations of the Society during the past-year, have been extensively diffused, and very useful: the meeting adjourned to meet at Edwardsville on the 4th of Janurary, to receive a report and complete its business.

On the same afternoon, a meeting was held at which a State Lyceum was organized. In the formation of this Society a new principle was introduced: that of admitting no members but such as pledge themselves to contribute to the promotion of its objects. The idea is a good one, and might be adopted with advantage in other liberal institutions. The practice of a list of members with mere names, is pernicious to almost every Society into which it is introduced. The exigencies and the sentiment of the day, requires working men.

On the same day a large and respectable meeting was held for the formation of a State Temperance Society. A numerous Society was formed.—*Intelligencer.*

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From the Kentuckian, Dec. 23.

## Frankfort Conventions.

The Clay Convention assembled agreeably to appointment. Gen. Bodley was chosen chairman and Messrs. McKinney, of Woodford, and Irvine, of Madison, were appointed Secretaries. Judge BUCKNER was nominated for Governor, and JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor. The following gentlemen were chosen Electors of President and Vice President.

1st District, Martin P. Marshall of Fleming,
2d " John L. Hickman of Bourbon,
3d " Charles Carr of Fayette,
4th " William Owsley of Garrard,
5th " Wm. K. Wall of Harrison,
6th " John J. Marshall of Franklin,
7th " Richard Spalding of Washington,
8th " Martin Beatty of Wayne,
9th " Burr Harrison of Nelson,
10th " Ephraim M. Ewing of Logan,
11th " Alney McLean of Muhlenburgh,
12th " Thompson M. Ewing of Todd,
13th " Francis Johnson of Louisville,
14th " Joseph Eve of Knox.

The Jackson convention met yesterday. General Allen, was chosen President of the convention. Col. JOHN BREATHETM was nominated for Governor, and BENJ. TAYLOR, of Woodford for Lieutenant Governor.—*Ib*

Present at the Clay Convention, 416 delegates—At the Jackson Convention, 380.—*Ib.*

## Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore Convention, met on the 12th inst., and continued in session till the 14th. On the 13th, (155 members being present) HENRY CLAY, was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, by the unanimous vote of the Convention; and on the 14th JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

## Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Friday last; after being in session eight weeks. The bill to prevent the importation of Slaves into this state, as merchandize, we are informed, was lost in the Senate. A number of charters, for turnpike roads, &c. were granted during the session. We hope in our next to be able to give the titles of all the acts of a general nature that were passed.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented in the House of Representatives. Among them were 15 from citizens of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the consideration of the question of slavery, with a view to its abolition, and for the abolition of the traffic in slaves within the District of Columbia. The petitions were presented by Mr. Adams, and were referred to the Committee on the District. The Speaker laid before the House several public documents which were disposed of in the customary manner. The usual Standing Committee were announced. The House, afterwards, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Adair in the Chair. A series of resolutions apportioning the subjects discussed in the President's Message among the respective committees to which their nature refers, was introduced by Mr. Wayne. A discussion arose on a proposition to refer the subject of the Bank of the U. S. to a select committee. Mr. McDuffiee proposed an amendment, which finally prevailed, referring it to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means. The resolutions were adopted, with various modifications and additions, the most important of which were resolutions for the appointment of select committees on the subject of the patent laws and of imprisonment for debt, and, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Tyler, Naudain, Tomlinson, King, Moore Seymour, Robinson, Wilkins, and Bibb. The resolution authorizing a subscription to the Register of Debates, published by Gales & Seaton, and as amended, to the Debates in Convention on the adoption of the Constitution, published by Jonathan Elliott, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Poindexter, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing appeals, writs of error and supersedeas, to the Supreme Court in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented. Upon one of them, presented by Mr. Ellsworth, a long discussion took place. It was on the subject of the French spoliations on American commerce prior to 1801; Mr. Ellsworth moved its reference to a select committee; but it was ultimately disposed of by a reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and the Rev. Reuben Post was elected, having received 87 out of 163 votes. Some discussion arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr Mercer for the appointment hereafter, at the commencement of every session, of a Standing Committee of Roads and Canals. The proposition was opposed by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. but before it was decided on the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, two messages were received from the President, conveying the information called for by the resolutions relative to the capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick; the other recommending that compensation and indemnity be made to the master and crew of a Spanish brig for their risk and losses in humanely rescuing the crew of an American vessel from fire and shipwreck. Several petitions and memorials were presented, and the resolutions offered on Tuesday by Messrs. King, Moore, and Grundy, were considered and adopted.—The Senate adjourned at an early hour.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Mercer's resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on roads and canals was resumed, and the subject was discussed until the close of the hour allotted to resolutions. A message was received from the President recommending to the consideration of Congress the captain and crew of the above Spanish brig, and, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, referred to the Committee of Commerce. The Speaker presented a communication from Peter Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the culture of silk, with various specimens of silk of American growth. They were referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and the House adjourned.—*Washington Spectator, Dec. 17.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer, Dec. 10.

### ENGLAND.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th of October to the 22d of November. It is the determination of Ministers to introduce a new Reform Bill, immediately on the opening of the next sesssion, and, in the language of Earl Grey, in reply to an address of the people, "All measures will be taken by Ministers with a vew to the most effectual means of insuring the success of this important object." It is supposed that the bill will be modified in some of its parts to meet the objections of the Lords, but the Ministers stand pledged to make no alteration in any of its essential features. From the spirit displayed in the public meetings held in all the large towns of the kingdom, it is evident that a rejection of the bill by the Lords a second time would be followed by a revolution.

*Riots at Nottingham.—Burning of the Castle.*

The account of the fate of the Reform Bill reached Nottingham by an express from the Morning Chronicle, on Saturday evening. The consternation was indescribable. The night was passed in a state of agitation, and the next morning, when the comments of the London newspapers became the general subject of conversation, the exasperation became indescribable. At dusk thousands of persons perambulated the streets and attacked the houses of the enemies of Reform, either known or suspected; at intervals singing "God save the King." At 9 o'clock two troops of the 15th Hussars, stationed in Nottingham barracks, were marched into the market place, where they where hailed by the multitude with "Long live the King and the brave 15th." The troops drew their swords, and advised the mob to disperse, which they did. At eleven o'clock on Monday morning, one of the largest meetings ever held in Nottingham, called by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition of the most respectable inhabitants, was held in the market-place. A stage was erected in the centre, which was occupied by the principal persons in the town and neighborhood, amongst whom were Lord Rancliffe, Colonel Wildman, N. N. F. Norton, Esq., . Wakefield, Esq., the Mayor, several of the Aldermen, &c. The meeting was addressed by several speakers all of whom inculcated peace and good order, and a firm reliance on the Patriot King and his Ministers, for securing the passing of the Bill. The multitude, however, did not restrain their expressions of indignation at the conduct of the Peers and Bishops by whom the Bill was rejected. When peace and patience were recommended they frequently cried out, their rights had been too long withheld, and they must have recourse to other means. They displayed several flags and banners, of which two were conspicuous. One had on it—

"The more these cruel tyrants bind us,
The more united they will find us."

This was surmounted with a bundle of sticks bound together. The inscription on the other was still more expressive of the state of feeling:—"The Reform Bill and No Lords." Shortly after the meeting broke up, large bodies of the people marched off in different directions, as it soon appeared, to wreak their vengeance on Anti-reformers. One body nearly destroyed a mill on the Forest, near the Race-course; after which they proceeded to Colwick, the seat of John Masters, Esq. which, they entered; and, after almost totally destroying the furniture, attempted to set fire to the mansion, but happily without effect. They tore down the spiked railings, with which they armed themselves, and returned to Nottingham, determined to make an attack on Nottingham Castle, an ancient pile, the property of the Duke of Newcastle. They entered the Castle Court-yard, and in the shortest time that was possible to produce the effect, flames were seen issuing from its highest windows. The amazement and dismay excited in the immediate neighborhood of the Castle, was intense: the flames continued to ascend in immense volumes, till the whole of the immense pile, except its stone walls, was reduced to ashes. The Castle was not inhabited, nor did it contain any furniture, but was in a state of perfect preservation. Special constables were now sworn in, to the number of two thousand, who, with the troop of the 15th Hussars, patrolled the streets and prevented further outrage in the town. The recruiting parties and yeomen were also called out, and stationed at points where danger was apprehended. On Thuesday morning, the mob again assembled, and set out in a body for Beeston, where they set fire to the silk mill of Mr. Lowe, which was entirely consumed, by which about three hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The property destroyed is valued at 15,000*l*. In their progress to and from Beeston almost every respectable house was called upon to furnish provisions; and money and plate was taken from Mr. Needham's to the amount of about 40*l*. On their way back, a party forced into the park of Lord Middleton, at Wollaton, with the intention of proceeding to the Hall; but a troop of yeomen stationed in the park, charged the mob and took fifteen prisoners, who were handed over to the Hussars, to be conveyed to the County Goal; while they were being conveyed through the town, a prisoner made some obstruction, and was fired at and wounded in the breast by a Hussar. On Tuesday night the mob remained quiet, and on Wednesday the cattle market was held as usual: all remains in a state of tranquility, which, it is expected, may not again be broken. The damage done by the rioters is estimated at between 50,000*l*. and 60,000*l*. Apprehensions of riots are almost hourly taking place.

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From the New-York Observer, Dec. 17.

### RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

By an arrival at this port London papers have been received to the 3d of November, eleven days later than our previous dates. They contain accounts of DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL, in England, attended with destruction of property to an immense amount, and the loss of many lives!

*Burning of Houses.*

Altogether there have been completely destroyed 42 dwelling houses and ware-houses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise Office, Custom House, the four Toll Houses, the three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace.

*Estimated loss of life and property.*

The total number of killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as follows—Four men and one woman; the latter in consequence of severe bruises received in one of the houses where she had been engaged in plundering, a little boy also who was shot through the bowels, is not expected to recover; fifty-one other persons, including four women, have also received injuries, some of them very severe ones, principally sabre wounds; a few in consequence of the parties leaping from the burning houses. In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitals only. Many lives were lost in the flames, and several persons who received injury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting them. The total loss of property is estimated at £400,000.

### GREECE.

*Assassination of Count Capo D'Istrias.*

The following extract of a letter from Napoli, dated Oct. 9th, gives the particulars of the death of Count Capo D'Istrias, the tyrannical President of Greece.

This morning as the President was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the church, two men who were at the door assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the spot. The assassins were Constantine and George Mavromichalis, the brother and son of Petro Bey, who has been in prison ever since the month of January last. Constantine was immediately killed by the President's Guards, but George escaped and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who received him without being aware of the crime he had committed. On learning what had occurred, the Consul refused to give him up to the fury of the populace, but engaged to deliver him into the hands of the magistracy, as soon as a regular demand was made. The senate immediately assembled, by virtue of the powers with which it is invested by the Congress at Argos, and is at this moment employed in appointing a committee, to carry on the government till the meeting of the General Assembly, which will be immediately convoked. The town remains quiet, and the commanders of the troops have taken all necessary measures for preventing disorder.

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The London Gazette of Nov. 1st contains a proclamation of the king, which, after alluding to the riots in Derby, Nottingham, and Bristol, calls upon all his liege subjects of all ranks and conditions to come forward to the aid of the magistrates in enforcing the law against rioters.

**To be Rented,**

A VALUABLE FARM with good buildings on it; also a good BLACKSMITH, and several other hands. Enquire of JAMES E. DAVIS.
December 28, 1831—26—

**Bagging Weavers' Brushes.**

20 DOZEN pair of bagging weavers' brushes of a superior quality, for sale by the subscriber. With a general assortment of brushes at his BRUSH MANUFACTORY,—which is removed seven doors above the Court House, on Main Street.

☞CASH.☜

The highest price will be given for clean combed scalded *Hog's Bristles*. JNO. LOCKWOOD.
Lex. Dec. 21, 1831. 25–6t.

**ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.**

THE NEXT SESSION in this institution will commence on *Monday, the 2nd January*, and its founder is happy in being able to call the attention of the public to it, under a considerably extended form. Its buildings are completed, furnishing accommodations equal to those afforded by a three story building a hundred feet long. A Gymnasium is erecting. The *Apparatus* and *Library* have been much increased, and the important principle of the subdivision of of labour will be more extensively applied. Instruction in the *Dead Languages* will have the exclusive attention of one teacher, *Mathematics* of another, the *Natural Sciences* of another, *French* of another, &c. employing in all a *regular Faculty* of eight persons.

TERMS.

Boarding in the family of the Principal, together with Tuition, per session, $80 00
Tuition " 20 00
Use of Library, Museum, Apparatus, &c. 5 00

An additional charge of $10 per session, will be made for instruction in French, which will be taught by a *French gentleman*, who has had many years experence in the business.

Payment of all fees will be required semiannually in advance, and no person shall be admitted into the institution, until this regulation shall have been complied with.

Lexington, Dec. 28, 1831—26–6t.

**ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.**
*COMMON SCHOOL.*

FOR the purpose of accommodating those persons who wish to obtain for their sons only the ordinary English Education, a *Common School* will be connected with this Institution, (to commence the 1st January,) in which will be taught.

Reading, Writing Arithmetic per quarter. $6 00
English Grammer, Geography, History, &c. per quarter, $7 50

***Election of City Officers.***

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the present session of the Legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the CITY OF LEXINGTON, *AN ELECTION* will be held at the Court House, in Lexington on Saturday the 7th of January next, for a Mayor and twelve Councilmen, for said city for the ensuing year.

The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

H. I. BODLEY,
*Cl'k. B'd. Trustees Lex'n.*

Lexington, Dec. 21, 1831. 25–3w.

**HATS! HATS!!**

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and informs them that he still continues to keep on hand a constant supply of *HATS* of good quality, and at prices varying from $1 75 to $8 00. Hats made to order on the shortest notice. He also has on hand for sale at his stand, a few doors south of the Post-Office, a well assorted lot of

**Fancy Jewellery,**

Such as *Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Shirt-Buttons, &c. &c.* Also a constant supply of

***BRAZILIAN COMBS,***

Of various sizes and patterns, and a great many other fancy articles. Combs repaired on short notice and in the best manner, and the highest price given for old shell.

☞ A constant supply of Essences of Peppermint. Cinnamon, Burgamot, Lemon, Lavender, Cloves, &c, &c. for sale as above. J. C. CURLE.
Lexington, Dec. 7th, 1831. 23–tf.

**JOHN M. HEWETT,**

TRUSS, BANDAGE, RIDING GIRDLE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,
*Opposite Washington Hotel, Corner of Short and Main-cross Streets, Lexington, Ky.*

TRUSSES of all descriptions for every kind of rupture. Suspensory or scrotal bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds (with and without springs,) with private pockets, Medical Pocket Cases for phials or Instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Silk, Morocco, and Buck-skin Suspenders, a large assortment upon an improved principle. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages, a late invention, of great importance to those who practice Midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

*The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.*

Lexington, November 30, 1831. 22–tf.

**HOUSTON SEMINARY.**

THE Proprietors of Houston Seminary, having completed their buildings so far as to enable them to commence their establishment on the 21st of November next: think proper to inform the public that this School teaches methodically and according to the most improved plans,

1. A course of common English education;
2. Greek and Latin languages;
3. Mathematicks, Physicks and Chemistry.

In connection with the above subjects will be taught Metaphysicks, Elocution, Logic, Perspective Drawing, &c. also Natural Science, under which is included the classification of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. The books used in the mathematical department will consist principally of Francis' compilations and translations from the French, usually known by the name of the Cambridge Course. This School has for its object the production of practical men, and is finely situated 1 1-2 miles S. W. of Paris, in view of the road leading from Paris to Lexington. Boarding can be procured either in town or near the School. The price of tuition will vary from 12 to 30 dollars per annum, one half payable in advance

LUTHER SMITH, *Teach. of Lan.*
BENJ. MOORE, *Teach. of Math.*

Paris, November 2, 1831. 18–6w.

**MACHINE CARDS.**

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filletting, Comb Plate, &c.* kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior *Patent Balances.*
*Printing Ink*, of best quality.
*Looking Glass Plates*, large and small.
*Mahogany*, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
*Bagging Eyes*, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by
STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.
November 2nd, 1831. 18–3m.

**Boot and Shoe Making.**

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore extended to him and respectfully informs them, that he continues his business at his old stand, on Main Street, nearly opposite Morton's Store. He has on hand a supply of good materials, and will do his work in the best manner, and sell as low as *good work* can be had in the place. GEORGE ADAMS.
Lexington, October 26, 1831. 17—

## POETRY.

### Departure of the Missionaries.

[The following lines are from the *Cincinnati Journal*, on the departure of the Rev. Messrs. *Alexander* and *Thompson* from the west, for Palestine and the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Alexander sailed for the latter place last month. Mr. Thompson will sail for Palestine in the course of a few months.]

Away unto Jerusalem!
 An alien to us be;
And henceforth for thy fellows choose
 The men of Galilee.

Thy father's house—thy native land—
 Another lot is thine!
Thy kindred are the mission band,
 Thy country Palestine.

Thy embassy is glorious,
 Thy feet with peace are shod;
Go forth and herald Christ to them,
 That tread where He hath trod.

And speak where Fisk and Parsons spake,
 The words of holy balm;
And haply thee to rest betake
 With them, below the palm.

*Thou too*, away, and tempt the wave,
 And should its sullen womb
Yield thee the christian martyr's grave,
 It were a noble doom.

Yet live! for thou must errand bring,
 That shall the Pagan draw,
Unto the new-discovered King,
 Who gives the islands law.

Up! seek thee Obookiah's land,
 There's toil and men are few;
Dispers'd is superstition's band,
 And broke the fell tabu.

Away—wrung out is Pe-le's cup,
 Her altar's light is dim;
And where her song and shout went up,
 Thou'lt hear the children's hymn.

Up both! and from this infant soil,
 This land but late possess'd;
Go forth to oriental climes,
 The first fruits of the West.

Exil'd from us for Jesus' sake,
 Ere yet, for time, ye part,
To climb the mission-vessel, take
 The farewell of the heart.

Yet how may *she*, that farewell give—
 This hour live all the past?
Or *he*, whose sands are well-nigh run,
 Take that sad look, *the last?*

Ye may not watch her final pang
 Who watch'd your boyhood's bloom;
That aged sire—ye may not lay
 His gray hairs in the tomb.

Enough, enough, a hand unseen,
 Waves onward to the prize;
They know that their Redeemer lives,
 And this may well suffice.

'Tis done—in yon horizon, now,
 Where she sails on, a speck,
A cloud of heaven-directed prayer,
 Is wafted o'er her deck.

Propitious breezes fill the sails!
 O God of mercy keep,
Yon richly-freighted ship that rides
 In stateliness the deep:

Bearing from hearth and sepulchre,
 Those holy names and high—
The men that hear but to obey
 The Macedonian cry;

That calls to perils, calls afar
 To suffering, shame and loss;
Yet points to that immortal star
 Which shines above the Cross.

W. B. TAPPAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Curse of Slavery.

The people of Virginia, (says the New-York Observer) appear to be waking up in good earnest to the evils which they suffer from slavery. We make the following extract from a communication in the Richmond Enquirer, under the title of "Some of the Evils of Slave Labor, and Decline of Lands in many of the early settled parts of Virginia."

It will appear from observation, that the people in settling the state, have made choice of the best lands for their slaves to cultivate, one effect of which has been to destroy large forests of delightful wood-land, containing timber of incalculable value. This has been done by belting, burning, and other expeditious means of destroying timber and fuel.

The best lands in Virginia, except creek and river low-grounds, (so far as my observation extends) are generally rolling; and what has been the effect on them of slave cultivation, and the want of proper management and due attention by the owners? Behold a country once fertile, now washed in numberless places into gullies large enough to bury a ship! without soil except in the bottoms, and without timber to enclose them.—The homes of our fathers are forsaken by their children; and when life lasts longer than the land and the timber, want at length overcomes love of country; and all, both young and old, are found forsaking the land of their birth, and seeking a home in the unknown regions of the west. In the short period of thirty years, which is within my remembrance, many of the above changes have taken place of my own knowledge, in certain neighborhoods of land, originally fertile, soft and easy to cultivate. I therefore think it requires no prophet to tell, that if the present and former state of husbandry is not altered, a large portion of the once valuable lands of Virginia, must become a deserted wilderness: for instead of making our lands better from the time of their being cleared, they are daily growing poorer from constant and bad tillage, close grazing and the washing of heavy rains! How unlike some of our sister states, having no slaves, where many generations of the same family prosper on the same spot of land!

From these considerations, (even if we lay aside the matter of insurrections, &c.) I should like to suggest a few inquiries for public deliberation.

1st. Is not slavery the principal cause of the decline of the lands in certain parts of Virginia?

2d. Does it not induce a great number of the white people to dislike labor? And does it not, likewise, have a great influence over the morals of many of the white people of Virginia, by encouraging idleness, gluttony, and drunkenness, the companions of every vice and dissipation, and the forerunners of poverty, misery and disease: as dyspepsia, melancholy, gout—in short all the worst forms that are named in the doctor's vocabulary, and which bring human life to a premature end?

3d. Is not slavery the principal cause (directly and indirectly) of emigration from Virginia? of our not having a more dense white population?

4th. Is it not high time for the people of Virginia to urge their State Legislature to adopt some plan gradually to lessen the slave population, either with or without a final view to abolition?

5th. Would it not be expedient to tax slaves so heavily as to lessen their value to a considerable degree; to apply said tax—First, to the removal and colonization of all such as may be given up by their owners. Secondly, to the removal of all free negroes disposed to go. And thirdly, (if a fund can be raised large enough) to the purchase and colonization of slaves; taking care in the meantime, to provide for the whole expenses for the government of the state, by a tax on other property?

6th. Would not such a tax on slaves, by reducing their price, increase the southern trade to an extent greatly beneficial to Virginia?

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

### Public Meeting of the Cherokees.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1831, a meeting of the citizens of Aquohee District, Cherokee Nation, was holden at Highwassee Town House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Nation.

Sitnagee, being called to the chair, the object of the meeting was stated in a speech by Mr. John Timson. Several other speeches were delivered, all expressive of our unshaken determination, firmly, but peaceably to resist every attempt to deprive us of our possessions and our rights, as derived to us from our ancestors and secured to us by Treaties with the United States.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1st. That it is our ardent desire to maintain, unimpaired, those relations of peace and friendship which have so long subsisted between this Nation and the Government and people of the United States.

2d. That it is a subject of deep regret to us, that the Executive of the U. States still withholds from us that protection which is solemnly guarantied to us by treaty stipulations, and for which ample compensation has been made to the United States' Government.

3d. That in consequence of the withdrawal of such protection, the most cruel and distressing aggressions are made upon our rights and privileges. Our territory is invaded by armed troops from the State of Georgia; our peaceful citizens are arrested and dragged about in chains like felons; intruders are encouraged to take possession of our fields, drive families from their houses, and destroy and plunder them before their eyes in the face of day. The ministers of religion are torn from their churches and families, and after being treated with insult and indignity are committed to an ignominious prison at hard labour for four years.

4th. That we solemnly protest against the course pursued by the Executive of the United States in refusing to pay our annuities, and thus attempting to frustrate our efforts to assert our rights in the Supreme Court of the United States.

5th. That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to use our best endeavours to sustain the authorities of the Nation in the maintainance of peace and the assertion of our rights in the Courts of the United States. *Therefore* we further resolve, that a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury of the Nation.

6th. *Resolved*, that we have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of ***Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.*** and that we cherish deep veneration for his character, and for his invaluable efforts in our cause as a free people; and we are persuaded that his name and virtues will live in the memory and the hearts of the Cherokee people to the latest generations.

7th. *Resolved*, that we learn with sincere sorrow that our highly esteemed friends, Rev. S. A. Worcester and Dr. Butler, missionaries to this nation, have been committed to the Georgia Penitentiary for residing within our territory, for the purpose of teaching our people the way to heaven.

8th. *Resolved, therefore*, that we cordially sympathize with them in all their sufferings, and that we entertain for their persons and character the highest regard, and we cherish the hope that justice will soon restore them to their liberty, their labors, and their friends.

From the New York-Observer.

### The Little Girl and her Profane Father.

The late Mr. Solomon Carpenter, while holding a religious meeting in a private house in Sussex county, N. J the owner of which was much addicted to profane swearing and other vices, in the course of his exhortation expressed himself as follows:—"I have often thought, when reading the account of the rich man and Lazarus, that the rich man must have been a great swearer, and that his tongue, that unruly member which he had used in uttering profane language, was on this account particularly punished: for we read that he cried for a drop of water to cool his tongue, it being tormented in the flame." Upon this a little daughter belonging to the family, placed herself behind the door, and began to weep bitterly. Her father, hearing the noise, went to his child to know the cause, and to quiet her. "My daughter," said he, "why do you weep so, and disturb the meeting?" At first she made no reply; but being pressed for an answer, at length said, "Father, you hear what Mr. Carpenter says about the rich man. I am afraid you also will go to hell, because you swear every day." The father now tried more than before to hush the child, but all in vain. At last he told her if she would quit crying, he would not swear any more. "Well," said she, "if you will promise never to swear again, then I will quit." He renewed the promise, and the child was still. After the meeting she seemed almost frantic with joy; she came to her mother, and exultingly said, "Ah mother, I know something." "Well my child, what is it? Come tell me." "Ah," said the little girl, "I know and father knows;" and then continued to manifest her joy. At last she came and whispered to her mother that her father had promised her to swear no more.

The father kept his promise; he was never heard to utter an oath after that evening. The unexpected reproof he received from his child, deeply impressed his mind, and brought him sincerely to reflect upon the consequences of profane swearing, and the many other follies of his life. Through the co-operating influence of the Divine Spirit upon his heart, he soon became an humble penitent; reformed his life, connected himself with the church, is now a ruling elder and a burning and shining light in the Christian community with which he is connected.

*Whiskey Drinking.—Total Abstinence.*—In my late journey through Illinois and Indiana, to Kentucky, and in various parts of the most populous and wealthy part of the state,—while in taverns and hotels,—at public assemblies, and in the domestic circle,—in the splendid mansion of the proverbially hospitable Kentuckian, and in the humble cabin of the recent settler of an Illinois prairie, *I never saw ardent spirits offered but twice in company, where it was drank.* A great and wonderful change has been effected in the customs of social intercourse and hospitality.—*Illinois Pioneer.*

POLADELPHIS
THE
INDIA EXTRACT

A MOST VALUABLE

## EAST INDIA MEDICINE,

*For the cure of Rheumatism, &c.*

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request I have with difficulty procured and now send you by the ship Jasan, Capt Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a medicine universally esteemed among the people of India for the cure of Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the very great number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in RHEUMATISM you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills. I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.

J. B.

Dr. Jennings of Edinburg, speaking of these pills, says—I have used them in my practice as well as in the hospitals, and find them to be a most valuable remedy in cases of Rheumatism, and well calculated to do much good. I therefore recommend them to general use; being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed who may have occasion to use this valuable medicine.

Dr. Clarke of New-York, in a letter to the agent of the proprietor, concludes by saying, "Every class of people will find in the India Extract a cheap and valuable remedy for the Rheumatism. I have generally found from one to two boxes produced a cure.

ASA CLARK, M. D.

Since the proprietor has received the above medicine, wishing that the poor should benefit by it as well as the rich he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box containing 50 pills, and has appointed Dr. Robert Harris, jun. of Philadelphia, the only agent in the United States to dispose of the same, with full power to appoint agents where he may think proper

F. BEDWELL.

*From Wm. Ruff, Esq. Keeper of the New Prison, Philadelphia.*

Dear Sir: I was about a year and a half dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatism, which deprived me of the use of my limbs—my pains were so great that it would be impossible for me to give a description of them; they were better felt than described. I had neither rest nor sleep day or night. Thus situated, a box of the Poladelphis or India Extract pills was procured, with the consent of my physician, and taken according to the direction, with very singular success. A few doses gave wonderful relief. My pains began to leave me; I had refreshing sleep during the night and rested well during the day; the medicine was continued, and in a short time I got perfectly well.

WM. RUFF.

*From the late Honorable De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York.*

Dear Sir: A female and relative to my family, who has resided with me for many years, and been long afflicted with racking pains, sometimes in one joint and sometimes in another, but most frequently in the wrists, shoulders, knees and ankles, and sometimes in the breast, frequently shifting from one to another, each day bringing with it additional weight of misery, depriving her of rest, day and night, attended with loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. which her physician termed obstinate rheumatism, without being able to give the least relief. Under these circumstances, we were determined to try the Poladelphis, or India Extract, the effects of which exceeded the most sanguine expectations; before she used the box her pains in a great measure left her, her appetite returned, and by using three boxes according to the directions, she is, under the smiles of Divine Providence, restored to her usual state of good health. This being a remarkable cure under the most distressing circumstances, plainly proves the great importance of that most valuable medicine. Since the above cure has been performed, my physician informed me, he had himself recommended it and used it in many obstinate chronic rheumatic affections, with the happiest effects. I therefore can, with confidence, recommend it to all who are laboring under the rheumatism in every state of the disease.

DE WITT CLINTON.

For sale at TILFORD & ANDERSON'S Store, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.

December 14th, 1831. 24-tf.

## SADDLES & SADDLERY

### Of almost all Descriptions.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received from them for the last five years, and now takes pleasure to inform them of his determination in conducting business in future. Believing, as he does, that the times loudly call for business to be done on a systematic plan, that is to say, on a regular profit, and that profit to be found out from the cost of the article manufactured—a manner of doing business that has not been offered to the public in his line before. He has employed, in addition to his former hands, a first rate journeyman by the year, and he having been employed in that way, will not feel disposed to slight his work as job workmen are apt to do when employed for short periods—he served his time with Mr. P. Hedenberg in this place. The subscriber therefore pledges, himself that his work shall be done well and sold very low. Such saddles as he and others now sell for $20 shall be sold for $16, and other saddles in proportion. He will keep on hand a supply of

*MIXER'S PATENT SPRING SADDLES.*

He solicits a call from all who feel disposed to save 25 per cent. in laying out money in his line and get as good articles. Linsey, Janes, Tow Cloth, and many other articles in trade will be taken the same as cash. I continue at my well known stand, corner of Main and Limestone streets, opposite Postlethwait's Inn.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Lexington, Nov. 20, 1831.—21-tf.

## TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests.

G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15-tf

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

### FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6-4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs:
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia CALF SKINS;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Hardware & Cutlery;**

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES.**

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door,*" and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, as usual, to sell good bargains:*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have '*An endless Variety:*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18-tf.

## TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

### MRS. E. DAVENPORT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders her thanks to the public for the patronage she has received, and wishes to inform them that her splendid Brick-building, on Main-street, in Danville, is still kept open as a house of entertainment, where every accommodation, to render travellers and visiters comfortable, may be had.

No spirituous liquors are hereafter to be retailed or kept in her house. Danville, Oct. 22, 1831.

## NEW BOOKS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

### Michael G. Youce,

HAS just received in addition to his former extensive assortment, a number of new and valuable books, viz.

*Miscellaneous.*

Capt. Hall's Travels in the United States, life of Washington by Bancroft. Beauties of Sterne and Blair. Beauties of Johnson and Burke, Rambler, Spectator, Wreath, Atlantic Souvneir, 1830, Devereaux by the author of Pelham, &c., Richelieu, a tale of France, Waverly, The Spy, The Spy Unmasked, The Prairie, The last of the Mohicans, Red Rover, Moore's Poetical works, Byron's do. do. Shakspear do. do. Scott's do. do Life of Marion by Weems, do. of Washington by do., do. of Penn do., do. Franklin, do. R. H. Lee, do. Buonaparte. Botta's American Revolution, do. History of Italy and Napoleon, Mills American Chivalry, Robertson's Charles 5th, Robertson's History of America, Tytler's general History, Malte Brun's Universal Geography with large atlas, History of England, do. of France, do. United States, do. America, do. Rome, do. Greece, Blair's Rhetorick, Moral Instructor, Pleasing Companion, Scottish Chiefs, Dun Allan, Death of Abel, Life of Joseph, Arabian Nights, Hudibras, Family Monitor, Mason's Virginia Farrier, Carver's F. do., Elements of Divinity, Biblical Theology, Shuckford's Connections, Prideaux do. Horne on the Scripture, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Jahn's Archaelogy, Upham's Text Book, Butler's Analogy, Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, Josephus, Campbell's Lectures on Church History, Marsh's do. do. do., Milner's Church History, Mosheim's do do., Hunter's sacred biography, Wesley's Works, Wesley's Sermons, Newton's Works, Buck's Works, do. Theological Dictionary, Cecil's Works, Lowth on Isaiah, Stewart on Hebrews, Beecher's Sermons, Owen on the Spirit, Boston on the Covenants, Bickersteth on prayer, Drew on the Soul, Pocket Bibles a great variety plain and elegantly Gilt, Elegant Pocket Polyglot Bible, London Edition with 6000 References, Family Bibles plain, do. do. Gilt Elegant, Scott's Family Bible, improved edition, Henry's do. do. do.

*Law.*

Blackstone's Commentaries with notes by Christian, Archbold, and Chitty, Chitty on Pleading, Stevens on do., Evans on do., Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Comyn on do., Toler's, Law of Executors, Sugden on Vendors' Achbold's Practice, Coxe's Digest.

*Medical.*

Cooke's Pathology, Chapman's Therapeutics, Begin's do. Bell's Anatomy, Manual of Cooper's Surgery, Dorsey's do. Armstrong on Typhus, do. Fevers, Dewees on Females, do. on Children, Rush on the mind, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Paris' Pharmacologia, do. on Diet.

Likewise a general assortment of School Books, Blank Books, and Stationary all of which will be sold lower for cash than they have yet been in Danville.

Danville, November 13, 1831

## SIGN PAINTING,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

N B. Bagging Shuttles of a superior quality.

JOHN JONES,
High Street, Lexington.

*New Fall and Winter*

## GOODS FOR 1831.

### JAMES G. M'KINNEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and opening their first supply of FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDIZE, bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, AS USUAL, to sell as good bargains as any other house in the Western country. The assortment is general, and of the NEWEST STYLE.

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Super West of England blue, black, brown, olive, gray, mulberry and drab Cloths;
Medium and low priced Cloths,
Super Cassimeres, assorted colors and qualities,
A large lot of Sattinetts,
White, red, and yellow Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets,
Green and white Mackinaw do.
Scarlet, green and yellow Moreens,
French and English Merinos,
Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings,
Bombazine, Bombazett and Circassians,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Do. do. do. Ginghams,
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
8 4 and 10 4 damask and Irish Russian Diaper,
70 pieces very superior Colerain Linen,
Elegant plain and figured Silks, some of which are entirely new style,
10 pieces super Italian Lustring,
Thread and bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Long and square white, black & scarlet Merino shawls,
Lace Veils, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Splendid French worked Spencers,
Capes, Pelerines and Chemizettes,
Crape Shawls, different sizes,
Bonfanties, a neat and fashionable article for the neck,
A large and beautiful lot of Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Carpetings, Rugs, brass and wire Fenders,
Andirons and Shovels and tongs,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Toilet and Swing do.
A large lot of very superior Cutlery,
300 pieces handsome Wall Paper,
Plain and carved Combs,
Muslin Robes and Corsetts,
Ladies' Cravats, Gaiters and Burks,
Braids and Curls,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
China and Silver Head Ornaments,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Do. do. Boots,
Gentlemen's Boots and Hats,

A FEW EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS.

ALSO A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

***Groceries, &c.***

☞ Purchasers of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1831. 17-tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

### MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange fo goods.

G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

***New Goods;***

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

*Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,*

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*
Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

## MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

### Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

*London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cu figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.*

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguezs' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12-tf.

## A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church. So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25 Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

## Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for 1832.* Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

## Calvinistic Magazine.

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15-tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

*Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within th first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be dis continued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Lacks Apr. 5 - 25, May 2. 16. May 30. June 6. ~~[illegible]~~
July 4, 18, 25, Aug. 8. 22, 29 Oct. 3. 10, 17, Nov. 28, Dec. 5 - 1[illegible]
4

# WESTERN LUMINARY.

Printed and Published Weekly, by Thomas T. Skillman.—Terms, $2 in advance—$2 50 at the end of the year.

Vol. VIII.—No. 27. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1831. 1832 Whole No. 340.

MISDATED

## Advantages of Enlarged Scientific and Literary Attainments.

*An Address to the Senior Class, delivered at the Commencement in Centre College, September 22d, 1831.* By JOHN C. YOUNG, *President of Centre College.*

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES:

Your literary and scientific course may be considered as now fairly commenced. You have passed through its preparatory and difficult stages—you have won your way through those formidable elementary barriers, which enclose the regions of science, and render them forever inaccessible to the unenterprising and the indolent. Like Hannibal, when he stood at the foot of the surmounted Alps, and looked over the fair fields of Italy, on whose conquest he was then prepared to enter, you can feel, that behind you lies the mass of your difficulties, and before you and within the reach of easy and pleasant exertion, lies the reward of your labors.

Still your hopes may be baffled, and your past efforts rendered comparatively profitless; for indolence and the thousand frivolous occupations of life, may seduce you to neglect your future opportunities of improvement, and thus to forego the advantages you have gained. I would therefore, on the eve of our final separation, embrace this last occasion of arraying before you some of the advantages of enlarged literary and scientific attainments, in the hope, that their contemplation may have some influence in strengthening the resolution, which, I trust, you have already formed, that your future course in life shall be one of intellectual advancement.

You too, who purpose still to remain with us, will find the consideration of this subject both profitable and pleasing. You are often inclined to think that you are marching on a steep and thorny road, and to feel discouraged when you look at the distance that still remains to be trodden. But look to the objects of your march, and the sight will cheer your minds, and stimulate you to activity and untiring exertion.

1st. *Knowledge affords us high enjoyment in its very acquisition.*

Our Creator has, kindly and wisely implanted in every one of us a kind of appetite for information; and the gratification of this intellectual appetite is attended with great delight. Of the existence of this instinctive feeling, and its agreeable effects, we are all conscious—when directed towards trifling and and ephemeral objects, it is termed curiosity; when the great, the permanent, and the useful are its objects, it is called a thirst for knowledge. The design of our Creator, in implanting this principle, seems to have been, to stimulate us to such a course as would enlarge our minds, and thus make us more capable of admiring and serving Him, and benefiting our fellow men. Now we find it to be a universal truth, that every principle, bodily or mental, furnishes us the greatest enjoyment, when directed towards the object it was intended to attain. Thus, hunger was implanted in us for the perpetuation of our life, health, and strength. And we accordingly find, that such an indulgence of the appetite as best contributes to this and, is followed by the highest and most permanent enjoyment of that pleasurable feeling, which our Creator has annexed, as an attendant upon its gratification. We would then conclude from analogy, that this instinctive and universal desire for knowing, would furnish us with the highest gratification, only when it was directed towards objects, an acquaintance with which would most expand our intellects, and render us most capable of honoring our Maker, and aiding our fellow-men. And this conclusion is fully corroborated by an examination of facts. We see, indeed, that the great mass of mankind spend a large portion of their time, in learning the little incidents of the day—they continually seek after such items of intelligence, and take pleasure in them, even when the knowledge of them can in no way personally affect their own condition. But we see, that a far deeper and more abiding enjoyment, is received by those who spend an equal portion of their time, in learning and examining those great and permanent truths, which are the object of scientific investigation.—The accidents, anecdotes, and crimes of the day, the fluctuations of party politics, the results of elections, the gossip of the neighborhood, a single year will usually cover in oblivion: while the principle, which gives them their transient interest with us, would enable us to delight in learning the universal and unchanging laws of nature, the events of great empires and the discoveries which have given note to the well-known names of Newton, Galileo, Copernicus, Bacon and Locke. Even if these different objects of knowledge furnished equal pleasure in their acquisition, there is a *permanency of interest* belonging to the one set, which would make them more valuable and worthy of our pursuit. But there is really more pleasure, *at the time of acquisition*, in learning great and important truths, than trifling and temporary incidents. The latter soon cloy the mind; for the former we always retain our relish. The latter are like the drunkard's draughts, the peculiar poignancy and pleasantness of which soon depart, though the craving for them continues—the former are like the beverage of nature, to which we always return with pleasure.

Perhaps a full exhibition of the nature and objects of the different branches of literature and science, would give us the most just appreciation of the pleasures derivable from their acquisition; as we would thus see their dignity, importance, and variety. But our limits forbid an attempt at such an exhibition. I can do no more than barely direct your hasty glance to the objects of one or two of those branches, which peculiarly solicit your attention.

We are men, and to examine our own nature cannot but be interesting. The laws which govern us as intellectual, moral, and social beings, all invite and richly repay investigation—thus, we learn what we are, what we are to do, and

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all the compl [illegible] compose our system, we can discover the uniformity and simplicity of those great principles, by which its Maker preserves it, and governs it, and brings order out of its apparent chaos This pleasure can be communicated to no man by his fellow. It must arise, in every mind that ever enjoys it, from those views, which Science, acting as the handmaid of Religion, gradually unfolds to her votaries, as they advance, from point to point, in the investigation of God's wide, and varied, and wonderful system. When a man obtains such views, there is a mighty change wrought in his condition—he is like one, who has grown up and lived, for years in a deep and narrow glen, and has at length been taken up to the peak of some high mountain, from which he can behold "the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof."

It probably needs neither argument nor illustration, to prove to you, that there must be pleasure in attaining the knowledge of such objects, as those to which I have just alluded. I could tell you of many men who have tasted these pleasures, and have appreciated them so highly, as to prefer them to all the advantage of fortune, and all the enjoyments of distinction. Heyne, whose name was afterwards so celebrated for his classical attainments, was, for the first thirty two years of his course, oppressed with a series of misfortunes, and with poverty so distressing, as to have been, at times, indebted to the compassion of a maid servant, for the necessaries of life—yet such was his delight in knowledge, that though solicited by various and tempting offers, he prefered indigence and obscurity, to the relinquishment of his favorite pursuits. The famous Erasmus, when a student at Paris, and almost in rags, says in a letter to a friend, "as soon as I can get money, I will buy first Greek books, and then clothes." The learned Winckelman was obliged, while a boy, to support, in a great measure, an aged Father, whom infirmities had rendered helpless. But this did not prevent his gratifying his strong aspirations after knowledge. He attended his instructers by day, and supported himself, and his Father, by singing at night through the streets. The discovery of a single new truth, sometimes produces a rapture, which well recompenses the labor of years. When Pythagoras discovered the remarkable relation between the squares of the sides of a right-angled tri-angle, he is said to have offered to the God's an hundred oxen, as an expression of his gratitude for their disclosing to him the wonderful fact. When Newton was finishing the calculations, which satisfied him that he had discovered the universality of the law of gravitation, his agitation became so great, as he perceived every figure bringing him nearer to the desired result, that he was unable to continue the operation, and was obliged to ask a friend to conclude it for him.

The capability of delighting in such objects, exists, in a greater or less degree, in each of our minds, and is strengthened by cultivation. And, though we may never discover a truth which has hitherto evaded the search of other minds, still we can enjoy the next highest gratification, that of continually finding things new and unthought of by us. The late wonderful scholar, Dr. Alexander Murray, when but a boy, and almost entirely unassisted, made himself familiar with the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and read some of the principal authors in each of them, within about 18 months from the time, when, with a very scanty English education, all these languages, were entirely unknown to him. Such was the effect of an ardent desire after knowledge. Difficulties to ordinary minds apparently insurmountable, he regarded as trifles, in his ardor to possess himself of unknown truths.

2nd. Scientific and literary attainments are not merely pleasant in their acquisition—*they opens to us numerous and unfailing sources of future enjoyment.*

It is certainly a matter of moment, for a man so to train his mind, that he shall be able, wherever he is, to find objects of interest to which he can turn his attention Now it is observable, that the more a man knows, the more likely he is to be interested in every new object: for he can, almost always, perceive in it something, which connects it with one or other of the objects of his past investigations and discoveries. The course, too, which a man has pursued, who has gained much knowledge, has taught him to find, in objects the most unimportant and common, something worthy of remark or investigation. Galileo accidentally

3d. Another benefit of these pursuits we recommend is, that *they procure the pleasure of many triumphs.*

We often meet with difficulties in our progress—we summon up our energies to the conflict—we master them—and then follow all the joys of victory. These are *bloodless* triumphs—they are gained at *no expense of life*—at *no expense even of the feelings of others*, for no competition with our fellow men is involved in the strife which precedes them. Yet perhaps, few feelings are more gratifying than those we enjoy on such occasions. It is needless to illustrate this remark, by the recorded experience of celebrated adventurers in these pursuits, for every man who has engaged in literature or science, has himself, in a greater or less degree, often verfied its truth. And the simple reason why so little of this enjoyment is received by educated men, is that few of them exercise their minds enough to enable them to feel a pleasure in intellectual struggles, or make them willing to grapple with difficulties.—They look upon study as a dull and cheerless, but necessary work, at which they cower, and from which they shrink, when they can possibly evade it. There is wanting that generous buoyancy and unconstrained activity, which distinguish the freeman, in his labours, from the slave, and which make the voluntary exertions of the one, so far more valuable than the compulsory drudging of the other.

4th. The increase of our acquisitions, and the well directed exercise of our powers, *will be accompanied by a corresponding elevation and enlargement of intellect.* As, under God, we can elevate or degrade our moral characters, so we can our intellectual.

The man who has, year after year, been gathering the spoils of wisdom, concentrating and strengthening his energies in the investigation of truth, occupies a point in the scale of being, far different from that he would have held, had he stored his mind with trifles, and either reclined in indolence, or frittered away his powers in frivolous pursuits. It is said of that singular fish the polypus, that it speedily assumes the colour of the rock to which it attaches itself—and something like this is the case with the mind of man: it soon asssimilates to the objects to which it is devoted—if they are mean, it becomes degraded; if they are elevated, it becomes dignified. The old Grecian critic long since remarked, that by converse with the truly great we catch some portion of their qualities, and thus he tells us that Euripides, tho' naturally destitute of sublimity, by dwelling on the thoughts of Homer, imbibed a portion of his inspiration, and himself became sublime. No man can calculate, how much of his mental expansion and strength he owes to the nature of the authors he has read and admired, and the objects to which he has devoted his attention. One thing is certain, that many have raised themselves from the most humble spheres, and in spite of the most untoward circumstances, by perseveringly grasping after knowledge, and acquainting themselves with the inspiring thoughts of master minds.—Thus Gifford raised himself, from the condition of a ragged cabin-boy to an intimacy and equality with the most influential writers of his day. Thus Mestestatio, from a friendless boy singing verses through the streets, became one of the great ornaments of Italian literature. Thus the two Milners promoted themselves, from a weaver's bench to the highest eminence in the literary and religious world. Thus Epictetus, born a slave, became the pride of the Stoics, and the familiar friend of one of Rome's best Emperors.—Thus two shepherd-boys of Scotland, Ferguson and Murray became distinguished instructers of mankind. The honors these men gained, and the stations to which they rose, were themselves no despicable rewards of exertion. But these I regard as a far less valuable acquisition, than that increased intellectual elevation, of which their honors may be considered the external index.—Now by diligent, systematic, and yet pleasant exertion, every man may, in like manner, acquire an elevation and expansion of intellect, far beyond that which he originally possessed.

5th. *Increased respectability* is another fruit of enlarged attainments.

We are ever to remember who has warned us against loving the praise of men, more than the praise of God; and should ever guard against a craving desire after human applause. But it is no unhallowed emotion, which prompts us to seek

[illegible] tions, to the honours of Royal Academies, the confidence of a nation, and the admiration and gratitude of mankind. Terence was a slave, yet the haughty Consuls of Rome courted his society, and delighted to do him honor.

6th. *The enlargement of our knowledge increases our power of doing good.*

This is an advantage we derive from it, far superior to any to which we have yet alluded. For such power, considered merely in reference to the happiness it may procure to its possessor, is of inestimable value. Nothing but the joys of salvation, can surpass the delightful rememberance of the schemes we have devised or executed, for ameliorating the condition of our wretched fellow mortals. But self-gratification is not the object of a benevolent mind—it has a higher and nobler aim. It looks directly to the good of others, and desires power, that they may be made happy. Even if knowledge were of difficult attainment, if there were no pleasures in its acquisition, and if it promised no increase of enjoyments to its possessors, still it would be an object worthy of our eager and steady pursuit, if it communicated to us our greatest power of doing good: and that it is the most efficient instrument of usefulness, may be easily made apparent.

Riches and authority are two potent engines—but neither of them posseses the controlling and revolutionizing influence of knowledge. The greatest benefactors of mankind have not been found among the affluent and the noble, but among the learned. Henry the 8th, Francis the 1st, and Charles the 5th, all rich and mighty monarchs, effected no change in the character of Europe; while their cotemporaries, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin, all humble individuals, with no power but that of intellect, and no support but that of truth, were under God, the instruments who gave a death-blow to superstition, and emancipated the human intellect from the slavery of ages. These men had fed on knowledge, until they had grown strong, and become fit champions to fight the battles of the God of Truth..

It has been a prevalent idea with some persons, that the attainments of the few are of no advantage to the many. They draw this as an inference from the fact, that the greatest pests of mankind have been well-informed and talented, selfish men; and their doctrine would be correct, if no means could be found, for inspiring men with feelings of benevolence, which would control their energies, and direct them right. As it is, never was there a more mistaken opinion. To refute it, we have but to point to the contrast between savage and civilized nations, and mark what has caused this difference of condition. Has it not, in every case, been the product of the efforts of a few enlightened minds, who have diffused more or less of knowledge, and its consequent advantages, through the mass of their fellow-citizens? How has society ever been improved, and comforts multiplied, through every class of the community, but by the discoveries of the scientific, disclosing the various powers of nature, which we may control, and use in our service? Four centuries ago, England supported a population of 2,300,000—now she supports 11,600,000. Her territory now supports five times as many as it then did; and her common people now enjoy an amount of comfort and conveniences, greater than fell to the lot of her Nobles in former times: and this change in the condition of her *common people*, is the result of that improvement in roads, canals, manufactures, commerce, and all the arts of life, which has been produced by the gradual advancement of scientific discovery. This advancement is still proceeding, with increasing rapidity, and efforts are making, by her educated and talented philanthropists, not merely to spread the *practical fruits of knowledge*, but to pour *knowledge itself*, through all her hamlets and cottages. Shall it then be said that the attainments of the few are of no advantage to the many? To whom do the people of England, of our own day, owe more than to the versatile and learned Henry Brougham, whose ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, is only equalled by his bold and steady advocacy of the people's rights, and his untiring efforts for their moral and intellectual improvement. Nor can any of us, while the steam-boat shall ply on our mighty waters, forget the obligations of our country to the scientific Fulton. Nor, as long as canals and rail-roads shall bind the distant parts of our land together, and scatter through all its extent the comforts, conveniences, and elegancies of life, can we cease to remember,

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ging of a lamp, the falling of an apple, the overflowing of a bath, had been witnessed times without number; and yet no accurate chronometer, no cause of the planetary movements, no mode of ascertaining the comparative weights of different bodies, had ever been discovered, until the appearance of these inquirers into nature's operations. Occasions do not produce events—but enlarged minds can sieze upon, and improve occasions; and had there been more of such minds in past ages, there would now have been thousands more of inventions, for securing the comfort and alleviating the woes of man.

Numberless useful inventions have, however, been the offspring of intentional and diligent efforts of scientific men. They have perceived a human want or a human woe, and have applied their powers to the task of examining, whether the varied stores of nature could not furnish some remedy. And if time permitted, we might here notice the fruits of the labors of a Davy, a Rumford, a Rittenhouse, a Watts, a Franklin, and many others, whose benevolent efforts, and fortunate discoveries have conferred lasting benefits upon our race.

The present, too, is an age in which knowledge gives such power as it never before conferred. It is an age of mental communication, of intellectual awakening—and the man who possesses wisdom, can now bring it to bear upon millions of his fellow men. He can put his voice into the press, which like an immense whispering-gallery for the world, will convey the sound of his words to the ends of the earth. No man needs fear, that he may now labor in vain and spend his strength for naught, in treasuring up the elements of intellectual power. There is a voice abroad upon the earth, calling loudly for the exhibition of every species of knowledge. Such are the varied schemes in operation for the advancement of our race, such is the demand for men of varied and extensive attainments, to carry on these mighty movements, and such is the deficiency of qualified laborers, that no man possessed of moral power, can remain long uninvited to exert it in a sufficiently ample sphere. If any of us fed upon knowledge, until his mind increased in size and strength, like the body of the fabled hundred-handed Briareus, he would soon find employment for all his energies.

Before I close, I would briefly canvass one or two of the objections, which are commonly advanced against such a course, as I am now recommending.

Success in life, it is sometimes urged, is often attained without any great acquirements, by exclusive devotedness to one particular employment. If success in life is considered synonymous with the acquisition of money, this objection possesses some force; but, if the amount of our enjoyment and the extent of our usefulness are to be considered, when we are calculating our success in life, the objection is weak; for it requires no proof to convince you, that the man whose knowledge is confined to the details of a single profession or pursuit, contracts his intellect, abridges his pleasures, and limits his usefulness. Besides, so close is the connection between all the sciences, and so strong the mutual light they reflect upon each other, so great the mutual aid they yield to each other, and so numerous the suggestions which the knowledge of one furnishes for the improvement of another, that it holds good, as a general rule, that no man excels in any one, who has not some acquaintance with many others. And the instances which might be adduced as departures from this rule, are scarcely ever so in reality. We can sometimes, indeed, see a man who ranks well in his profession, who yet knows scarcely any thing else—but we do not reflect, how much abler he might have been, even in his own vocation, had he liberalised his mind, by devoting a portion of his time to other attainments. Certain it is, that the greatest lawyers, physicians, and divines have been men of general literature and science.

But, it is again objected, that our condition in the West does not render it important to acquire much learning. In a new country, a habit of activity and some practical knowledge, are of more value, it is said, than the richest stores of science. This is the most prevalent objection, existing among us, against a full and extensive pursuit of knowledge. Let us fairly examine it. It is based upon a truth which we allow, that a practical turn of mind, such as early habits of business produce, is of more value, especially while the elements of society are yet working together and unsettled, than that speculative disposition, which